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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE FATE OF A FIGHTING DOG.

A man he owned a terrier dorg—
A bob-tailed, onery cuss—
And that there purp got that there man
In many an ugly muss;
For the man he was on his muscle,
And the dorg was on his bite,
So to kick that dorg goned animile
Was sure to raise a fight.

A woman owned a Thomas cat,
That fit at fifteen pound;
And other cats got up and slid
When that there cat was round.
The man and his dorg came along one day;
Where the woman she did dwell,
And the purp he growled ferociously,
Then went for the cat like——.

He tried to chaw the neck of the cat,
But the cat he wouldn't be chawed;
So he lit on the back of that there dorg,
And bit! and clawed! and clawed!
Oh, the hair it flew! and the purp he you'ed!
As the claws went into his hide,
And chunks of flesh were peeled from his back;
Then he flummuxed, and kicked, and died!

The man he ripped, and cussed, and swore,
As he gathered a big brickbat,
That he would be durned essentially
If he didn't kill that cat!
But the woman allowed she'd be blessed if he did!
And snatched up an old shot-gun,
Which she fired, and peppered his disphragm
With bird-shot number one.

They toted him home on a window-blind,
And the doctor cured him up;
But he never was known to fight again,
Or to own another purp.
Folks may turn up their snoots at this here rhyme,
I don't care a cuss for that!
All I want to show is, that fighting dorgs
May tackle the wrong Tom-cat.

A STERLING OLD POEM.

Who shall judge man from his manners?
Who shall know him by his dress?
Paupers may be fit for princes,
Princes fit for something less.
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
May beclothe the golden ore
Of the deepest thoughts and feelings—
Satin vest can do no more.

There are streams of chrystal nectar
Ever flowing out of stone;
There are purple beds and golden,
Hidden, crushed and overthrown.
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,
Loves and prospers you and me,
While he values thrones the highest
But as pebbles in the sea.

Man upraised above his fellows,
Oft forgets his fellows then;
Masters, rulers—lords, remember
That your meanest hinds are men:
Men of labor, men of feeling,
Men of thoughts, and men of fame,
Claiming equal rights to sunshine
In a man's ennobling name.

There are foam-embroid ered oceans,
There are little wood-clad rills;
There are feeble, inch-high sapplings,
There are cedars on the hills:
God, who counts by souls, not stations,
Loves and prospers you and me;
For to him all vain distinctions
Are as pebbles in the sea.

Toiling hands alone are builders
Of a nation's wealth and fame;
Titled laziness is pe..fioned,
Fed and fattened on the same;
By the sweat of others' foreheads,
Living only to rejoice,
While the poor man's outraged freedom
Vainly lifts its feeble voice.

Truth and justice are eternal,
Born with loveliness and light;
Secret wrongs shall never prosper
While there is a sunny right.
God, whose world-wide voice is singing
Boundless love to you and me,
Links oppression, with its titles,
But as pebbles in the sea.

WORDS.

FROM "HOUSEHOLD WORDS."

Words are lighter than the cloud foam
Of the restless ocean spray;
Vainer than the trembling shadow
That the next hour steals away;
By the fall of summer rain-drops
Is the air as deeply stirred;
And the rose-leaf that we tread on
Will outlive a word.

Yet on the dull silence breaking,
With a lightning flash, a word,
Bearing endless desolation
On its lightning wings, I heard.
Earth can forge no keener weapon,
Dealing surer death and pain,
And the cruel echo answered
Through long years again.

I have known one word hang star-like
O'er a weary waste of years,
And it only shone the brighter
Looked at through a mist of tears;
While a weary wanderer gathered
Hope and heart on life's dark way,
By its faithful promise shining
Clearer day by day.

I have known a spirit calmer
Than the calmest lake, and clear
As the heaven that gazed upon it,
With no wave of hope or fear;
But a storm had swept across it,
And its deepest depths were stirred,
Never, never more to slumber,
Only by a word.

I have known a word more gentle
Than the breath of summer air,
In a listening heart it nestled,
And it lived forever there;
Not the beating of its prison
Stirred it ever, night or day,
Only with the heart's last throbbing
Could it pass away.

Words are mighty, words are living;
Serpents, with their venomed stings,
Or bright angels crowding round us,
With heaven's light upon their wings;
Every word has its own spirit,
True or false that never dies;
Every word man's lips have uttered,
Echoes in the skies.

—Jerrold said one day he would make a pun upon anything his friends would put to him. A friend asked him whether he could pun upon the signs of the zodiac; to which he promptly replied, "By Gemini, I Cancer."

How Mr. Mungen Stirred the Wrath of the Austrian Envoy.

[Washington Correspondence New York Sun.]

A curious incident has leaked from the State Department, a very leaky vessel in essentials, though so mysteriously and solemnly reticent in small particulars. Shortly after a very objectionable speech from the Hon. William Mungen, of Ohio, on Cuban affairs, Baron Charles Lederer, the Austrian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, visited the Secretary of State, with the speech aforesaid in hand. The interview is thus narrated: The Baron called the attention of Mr Fish to it, and said that he had come on behalf of his Government to ask explanation and satisfaction from the Government of the United States.

"This," he said, "is not the mere production of your newspaper *canaille*, but it comes from a member of Congress, and is published in the Government Organ, the Globe."

The Baron wished to know whether Mr. Fish approved it, whether categorically or otherwise.

Mr. Fish declared (and no doubt with unusual sincerity) that he did not subscribe to any part of it; and furthermore was willing to concede that the speech was an outrage and Mungen a nuisance; nay, he would even agree with the Baron that both the press and Congress were nuisances. But what could he do in the premises? Mungen had abused him.

"Never mind dat," said the Baron; "I would not even mind it if he abused me; but it is my government he insults, and den I feel it here," striking his left breast.

"But Baron, he had abused the British Government, and the Russian, and the Spanish, and the United States Government."

"Yes; but I am not de keeper of the *honneur* of zese, but it is for the insult to my *Empereur* I demand reparation."

"My dear Baron," replied the Secretary, "I really cannot make this an international question. I deeply regret that we have no power to punish this exasperating man. Our laws, unfortunately do not permit it. Look, he has abused even our own President."

"Ware dat?" asked the Baron. "No, he call him gifted President; mean genius, talent; flatter him, abuse everybody and all government's else."

"No!" ejaculated Mr. Fish, "he meant to insult the President"; he perpetrated an outrage; he told a falsehood when he said the President was gifted."

"What," asked the puzzled Baron; "He say what not true when he call the President gifted? Well! *ma foi!* Zongh you and I Monsieur Fish, know that he is not very bright, you his Ministere might have let him pass dat leetle compliment. But if he abuse de President and you have to suffer dat, I have no more to say. Good morning, Monsieur le Secretaire."

Mr. Fish (very obsequiously)—"Good morning, Baron."

"But stop, Mr. le Secretaire. You want to know what we do in Austria with dis fellow you call Mungen?"

"What would you do Baron?"

"We would put him in one dungeon, Mr. Fish."

A Japanese "Barberess."

She hath a lady customer, whose rich robes and lady-like demeanor indicated social position, and whose face and form showed considerable personal beauty. She was unmarried, for her teeth were glistening white. Neither of the ladies took any other notice of us than to glance at us once sidewise. The customer, after leaving her clog sandals at the edge of the platform, which is the floor of the open Japanese houses, and advancing barefooted to the middle of the room, made a low bow to the "barberess," and told her how she wished to be dressed. The barberess placed a mat before the customer and the young lady kneeled upon it. Then removing the robe from her shoulders, began the work upon the hair. First it was pulled down and wet with warm water, until it was softened sufficiently to admit a comb. When the combing was done, all the hair was gathered back from the face to the crown and tied there. Then the "long tail" was waxed and oiled until it was stiff. It was next flattened out with the hands near the head, and the end gathered around this flat place in curious curls and fantastic braids, the end fastened with a pin, the face and neck wiped dry with a towl. Then began a process for which I was wholly unprepared. I had not supposed the Japanese to be so near civilized. The barberess took up a little box, with a fine bamboo sieve in the end, and, after telling the customer to shut her eyes, began to throw (or sift) the fine rice flour (or dust) upon the young lady's face and shoulders. Very soon the skin that was naturally copper-colored was artificially white. That portion of the flour which did not stick was brushed off with a feather brush, after which a piece of bark of some kind was rubbed on her cheeks until "red as a rose was she." Then for the first time a polished piece of iron or steel, serving for a mirror, was held up before the young lady, who smiled her approval, rose to her feet, gathered up her dress, and marched proudly off leaving the barberess to await another customer.

The Retired Conductor.

"Gris," of the Cincinnati Times, relates of an old conductor, promoted to train dispatches as follows: Habit was exceedingly strong with the ex-conductor. As he sat in the office he would start every time he heard a bell ring and yell, "all aboard." Then he would go about the office at intervals and try to collect fare from his assistants. We dropped in casually one afternoon, and Billy wanted to know if we had a pass. He couldn't get accustomed to his new position. He pined to be again on the road. One day he begged the boys to put him through a collision, which they did to his entire gratification. They tore his clothes nearly off, blacked his eyes, broke a kerosene lamp over his head, and piled a red hot stove on top of him. Billy was in an ecstacy of delight, and declared he hadn't enjoyed himself so much since he had a bile.

—A Western compositor set up, "No Cross, No Crown," "No Cows, No Cream." Truthful, but inaccurate.

LEE AND JOHNSTON.

George Alfred Townsend's report of a Conversation with ex-Confederate Officer.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

"Well," said I, "since we are upon the subject of Generals, what is the general belief at this table as to the chief military genius of the South in the war? I ask this question because, in a conversation with a very intelligent gentleman and editor, Col. Stoddart Jones, of Frankfort, Kentucky, he told me that his faith all the while when he was a staff officer was on the side of Jefferson Davis as opposed to the Virginia combination; that Davis was more in earnest and more obstinate than they, and less affected with Virginia State rights jealousy; and he also said, what I am unable to find proof of, that Joe Johnston was an abler Captain than Robert E. Lee."

To this replied a distinguished rebel: "Well, I have never met any thinking man in the South who does not consider the three Virginians, Johnston, Lee and Jackson, to have won nearly all the glory of the whole rebellion. The ablest newspaper in the South during the war was Daniels' Examiner at Richmond, and we are beginning to believe that Daniels was more of a statesman than Davis. Our people hold to Lee as the great military genius; but I am not one who has been able to see it in those lamps. Lee was a docile, amiable, careful and devoted man, but Joe Johnston's mind was a lightning mind, and his magnetism is felt by any man who comes in contact with him. While Lee is playing school teacher without the ability to teach, at Lexington, Joe Johnston is making from ten to fifteen thousand dollars a year at Savannah, as the agent of a London Life Insurance Company; and but for the poverty of the South he would have been now at the head of some huge corporate system in our section. He is an old man—is Joe—and his body is full of lead, and he has been wounded three times—twice in Mexico and once at Seven Pines; but for his campaigns in the late war, I will point you out three. His campaign from Yorktown to Fair Oaks, in which he so bartered McClellan that he never made an aggressive movement after Johnson was wounded, but left the field open to Lee to finish him up. In the second place, observe his campaign from Dalton to Atlanta with 40,000 men to face Sherman, and yet fought no great battle; and thirdly, if you want to see the magnetism and shrewdness of the man, look at the treaty he made with Sherman, playing Talleyrand to him so that Stanton had to get to work to make the treaty over again."

An Expensive Curiosity.

One of the saddest things that ever came under my notice (said the banker's clerk,) was there in Corning, during the war. Dan Murphy enlisted as a private, and fought very bravely. The boys all liked him, and when a wound bye and bye weakened him down till carrying a muske was too heavy work for him, they clubbed together and fixed him up as a sutler. He made money then and sent it always to his wife to bank for him. She was a washer and ironer, and knew enough by hard experience to keep money when she got it. She didn't waste a penny. On the contrary, she began to get miserly as her bank account grew. She grieved to part with a cent, poor creature, for twice in her hard working life she had known what it was to be hungry, cold, friendless sick, and without a dollar in the world, and she had a haunting dread of suffering so again. Well, at last Dan died, and the boys in testimony of their esteem and respect for him, telegraphed to Mrs. Murphy to know if she would like to have him embalmed and sent home, when you know the usual custom was to damp a poor devil like him into a shallow hole, and then inform his friends what had become of him. Mrs. Murphy jumped to the conclusion that it would only cost two or three dollars to embalm her dead husband, so she telegraphed "Yes." It was at the "wake" that the bill arrived and was presented to the widow. She uttered a wild, sad wail that pierced every heart. "Sivinty foive dollars for stuffin' Dan, blister their sowls! Did thim divils think I was goin' to start a musuem that I would be dalin' in such expinsive curiassities!"

The banker's clerk said there was not a dry eye in the house.—June Galaxy.

Mace and Heenan to Abandon the Prize Ring.

[From the New York Sun.]

From the following, which occurred just after the battle between Mace and Allen, it will appear that the Benecia Boy is determined to abandon the ring forever. The scene is thus described by a reporter:

The first meeting between Heenan and Mace, about half an hour after the fight, was as notable as it was strangely solemn. The Benecia Boy grasped his friend by the hand and, with a congratulatory grip, drawing him aside, said:

"Jem, you have won the fight. Now, I claim your promise. Raise your right hand. We solemnly swear, so help us God, never again to put up our hands in the prize ring. Never! never! never!"

Mace bowed his head and solemnly repeated the obligation. It is not difficult to surmise the reason which impelled these two gladiators to form this resolve. The ex-champion of America and his friends have long been convinced that he was never overmatched, but that no man could win against a party of roughs, who were in league with the referee to insure his defeat. The ex-champion of England has had a surfeit of success; he has no new glory to attain which the ring can offer; age is creeping on, and he retires after many hard-fought battles, unconquered and invincible.

—A New York lawyer, who some months since was put off the cars on the New York Central Railroad, because he refused to give up his ticket before a seat was provided for him, has sued the Company for damages.

Weather Notes for June.

The sun, which upon the 1st of June is 94,346,067 miles distant from the earth, increases this distance at the average rate of 304 miles daily during the mouth, and attains his greatest northern altitude at eleven o'clock in the morning of the 21st, at which time he enters the constellation Cancer. Astronomically speaking, summer then begins. The days attain their greatest length on the 21st and thereafter begin to shorten.

The month of June is by many considered one of the finest months in the year. Grains, fruits and flowers are then approaching maturity; no signs of decay are visble in the vegetable world; but vigorous growth and unwithered verdure inspire hopes of abundant crops. The climate and temperature are delightful, and have inspired poets, who have sung, as beyond compare, "a perfect day in June."

As the season is near at han I when the effects of the growing crops is of the greatest importance, farmers and others are much interested, and on the alert to foresee all its changes. Accordingly, we present our customary budget of weather notes.

Beginning with the first of the month, we find this happy omen:

Beautiful weather on this day foretells an abundant year.

As strawberries hereabouts have already made their appearance in market, we, relying on the truthfulness of the weather saw below, expect an abundance of grapes.

Ripe strawberries in Pingster show a good year for wine.

Pingster, Pentecost or Whitsuntide, being a movable feast, occurs this year on the 5th of June. Besides what is above stated regarding this day, we have this, which is not quite so gratifying:

Distress and trouble are implied,
When it rains at Whitsuntide.

The prophets seem to differ as to the result of the phenomena observed on this day. The inferences drawn are contradictory; or rather one's loss is another's gain. Here follow three more observations based upon the 5th:

Whitsuntide rain,
Is the vine's gain.

Wet Pingster—a fat Christmas. Bright Pingster—a lean Christmas.

Pingster rain seldom does good.

The 8th, devoted by the Roman calendar to St. Medardus, is also a very prolific day of prognostics. The clerk of the weather exhibits it as a sample day. We can only hope it may be a good one:

Such weather as on Medard's day you see,
Even such throughout the harvest, will it be.
If on St. Medardus' day it should rain,
It will last forty ere it clear again.
The weather for six weeks will stay
Just as it is on Medard's day.

If any farmer desirs to rest upon the 8th he has a good excuse in the lines that follow:

Much hay and weeds will overbear his hand,
Who on Medardus' cultivates his land.

The 21st is another important day. Of it we have the following:

As is the weather four days before and four days after the longest, so in the main it will be until the period in the fall when the days and nights are equal.

On the 24th we have this pithy proverb, which on the whole rather exaggerates:

Before St. John's day pray for rain,
After, 'twill cause more ham than gain.

The twenty-ninth is another auspicious day; of it 'tis said:

St. Peter and St. Paul's day clear,
Is welcome sign of a good year.

The general tendency of the weather throughout the month is set forth in the following strain:

In June the sun and rain
Bring good harvests in their train;
But rather heat than wet,
Lest the granarys empty set.

Lest that should not be definite enough, the next is more explicit, with a finis verging the pathetic:

Not too cool—nor wet to wet
Nor too dry—nor sultry yet
Warm and wet and cool and dry,
June will provide both bread and pie.

If June both wet and cold apear
'Twill nearly spoil the whole round year.

That, of course, will readily be conceded. As for the next, no one need be under any apprehensions the present season. How naively the self-evident proposition is set forth:

If a wet June follow a wet May, there is no doubt of a wet summer.

If June more dry than wet incline,
It will the casks fill with good wine.

Too frequent or too cold rains in June are injurious to grapes and to the hives.

June corresponds in respect to clearness or humidity with the past December.

An abundance of roses is an indication of a severe winter.

We conclude the observations on the month with the following, which may serve to illustrate another proverb in respect to the wind:

When in June the north winds blow,
The harvest fields much grain will show.

MARK TWAINISM.

The Louisville Courier-Journal and the Late Press Meeting.

The following humorous extracts, from the Courier-Journal, concerning the recent meeting of the Western Associated Press, at Louisville, will be doubly appreciated by those best acquainted with the editors of whom it speaks. The idea that the aged and sedate Walker, is young, the leader of filibusters and the author of dictionaries; or that Armstrong commanded the Kearsage and that he invented the Armstrong gun—that "Mack" is modest and has a "retiring disposition" or was Secretary of the Treasury under President Johnson is only equaled by the assertions that the distressingly robust and healthy Holloway is a manufacturer of pills; or, that Halstead is the son of a French cavalry marshal. We leave the erratic scribbler tell the rest. He says:

We begin with Chicago, the youngest, and, next to Cincinnati, the smallest of the cities represented. Chicago sent Mr. Medill, of the Times, and Mr. Chandler, of the Tribune. Both are eminent in Illinois. Mr. Chandler is very well known to the people of the South as one of the few genuine Republicans—certainly one of the few Radical United States Senators who has always advocated peace and the rights of States. Mr. Medill is the author of that charming romance, "The Constitution of Illinois, or the Prairie Bride," and other works of fiction. Both are under thirty years of age, and not nearly so much married as many other Chicago gentlemen, at the same time—we say this for the benefit of interested persons—that they consider themselves sufficiently married for all useful purposes. They are, also, like the great majority of successful journalists, rich and handsome. Mr. Howser, of St. Louis, represented the entire press of that city, which he owns. Mr. H. is a light and graceful writer, but has been greatly injured and kept down in Missouri by the fell spirit of intolerance which pursues every one suspected of sympathy with the late unhappy rebellion. The recent destruction of his office by fire is the latest and most striking proof of this intolerance. Mr. Walker, of Detroit, President of the American Press Association, is a very promising young journalist, having already occupied many leading positions of public trust, having been Governor respectively of Mississippi, Kansas and Virginia, Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Polk, and the most famous of filibusters. He is also the author of "Walker's Tonic Bitters," and two or three dictionaries. Mr. Baker, of Detroit, the showiest and handsomest editor in the West, is distinguished for the part he took in the capture of J. Wilkes Booth, when he was Chief Detective of the Confederate States War Department. Mr. Bigham, of Dayton, is the founder of the system of plurality of wives, hence the term *Bighamy*. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Bigham is sportive and jocose, and plays the accordeon better than any man in Ohio. Mr. Armstrong, of Cleveland, has led an adventurous career on land and sea. He commanded and owned the privateer Armstrong, from which he took his name, and in which he fought the Kearsage and Alabama. He invented the Armstrong gun, and is, in every respect, a very dangerous person and a dead shot. Mr. Nixon, of Cincinnati, is a direct ancestor of the great filibuster William Penn, who drove the Indians out of the State which bears his name and established the New Orleans Crescent and Cincinnati Times, which he still owns and conducts as his organs. Notwithstanding his age and experience, Mr. Nixon is an able and constitutional writer of great power upon local and municipal topics. Mr. Richard Smith, of Cincinnati, a son of Richard Sidney Smith, the poet and husband of Pocahontas, is a near kinsman of Capt. John Smith and Joseph Smith, the Mormon, whom he is said to resemble. He is an orator rather than a writer, and at present a member of Congress from the Second Ohio District. He edits the Gazette as a recreation. The most imposing of all the journalists, and next to Mr. Baker the handsomest, is Mr. McCullagh, of Cincinnati. Owing to his owl-like gravity and modest, retiring disposition, he is thought by many to be morose and unsociable. But this is a mistake, as those best know who are admitted to the magic inner circle of his presence. He is chiefly famous for his duel with Mr. Halstead last autumn; but beside this he has at various times held places both of honor and profit. He was Secretary of the Treasury under President Johnson, and correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, making a great deal of reputation and money as a humorist and financier, and retiring upon the Enquirer, which he purchased out of the proceeds and converted into a progressive organ. He is about fifty years of age, weighs two hundred pounds, is six feet high, and unmarried. Mr. Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati, is a son of the great French cavalry marshal, but on the downfall of Napoleon he took the maternal name of Halstead (after the fashion of many noble European families), refusing to return to France after the *coup d'etat*, and preferring a Republican journalistic crust of bread at Cincinnati to the royalties of the Empire at Paris. It is more than hinted, however, that he has recently received something more than a summons from Napoleon, and will sail in the Pereire on the 31st of the present month. After Mr. Story, of Chicago, Mr. Halstead is the most amiable man in the West. Mr. Holloway, of Indianapolis, is well known in medical circles. The pills which bear his name, and are the product of his genius, are justly esteemed as well as celebrated. They made his fortune before he entered journalism. He looks like Dan Voorhees and is spoken of as the next Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana. Mr. Wells, of Philadelphia, is too well known as Secretary of the Navy, and Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to be particularized, and is equally skillful as a journalist, being a relative of the Hon. W. D. Kelly. Mr. Young, of the New York Standard, is chiefly distinguished as the author of those beautiful "Night Thoughts," which lend such a charm to the system of religion established by him some years ago in Salt Lake City, where he spends his summers. Mr. Brooks, of New York, is a man of letters, a perfect encyclopedia in fact, having suggested to the author that familiar line—

"——books in the running brooks,"

and several other suggestive inspirations, including a poem by Mr. Tennyson. He is also introduced into two or three of the dramas of Mr. Shakespeare, under the *nom de plume* of "Master Brooks." Mr. Roberts, of Nashville, started the Fenian movement, being vice president of what is known as the Roberts Wing, and Mr. Keller, of Memphis, although a dealer exclusively in Avalanches, is not a Swiss.

There were, besides the names we have mentioned, quite a number of other persons worthy of notice. But those mentioned will show the general character and scope of the meeting. As the reader will observe, it embraced a great variety of elements. But in spite of this, it was extremely harmonious and cheerful. It has now gone from our gaze. We muse upon the place where it sat as upon a pool that has been agitated but is once more tranquil and serene, not a ripple left behind to tell the tale.

—An Indianian, a day or two since, got overly "fatigued," laid down close to a molasses barrel, accidently turned the faucet, and went to sleep with a full stream running on his head. He was discovered after eighteen gallons, full measure, of the "sweet restorer" had ran over him. The Mayor of the city further sweetened him by a fine of eight dollars.

VARIETIES.

—New York had sixty-one fires in May.

—Government expenses last month, $12,049,219.

—The King of Prussia has among his pets fifty white mice.

—Michigan complains of invasion by a legion of potato bugs.

—The rains have caused heavy freshets in the Southern States.

—The days are six hours longer than they were in midwinter.

—This year's cotton crop it estimated from 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 bales.

—Concord, N. H., has a boy of 15 who is 6 feet 5½ inches high.

—John F. Tracy has been elected President of the Northwestern Railroad.

—Three New York police sergeants were dismissed, Friday, for sleeping on their posts.

—Joliet, Illinois, enjoys the title of "the Wind City"—so called because of its gusty bleakness.

—Boston has a "mammoth cod convention," which annually goes on a cod fishing excursion.

—The National Photographic Association of the United States is to meet this week at Cleveland.

—Navigation has been inaugurated on the Great Salt Lake, by the schooner Pioneer.

—The laying of iron on the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad, Maine, began on the 4th.

—The final passage of the land bill is regarded favorably by the Irish press generally.

—Forbidden to read by his physicians, John Bright devotes himself to the needless toil of knitting garters.

—Professor N. N. Niles, of Trinity College, Connecticut, has been elected Bishop of the diocese of New Hampshire.

—Missouri insists that Saline whiskey is a good thing to drink when a man isn,t thirsty enough for ordinary Bourbon.

—The annual dinner of the Cobden Club is to be given in London, July 23, Mr. Gladstone presiding.

—A London correspondent hints that Queen Victoria soothes her sorrows by frequent draughts of gin.

—Leopold Klem, was killed, on the 3d inst., at Central City, Colorado, by Lem. Tuttle, an idiot, known as crazy Lem.

—Senator Howard, heretofore a strenuous opponent of the San Domingo treaty, is now one of its strongest supporters.

—A potatoe peeling machine has been invented in Europe which peels six hundred pounds of potatoes per hour.

—A Kentucky poultry fancier owns an orderly duck which numbers all her eggs with raised figures on the large end before laying them.

—The young women turned out with spades and hoes and paid their road tax by labor in the town of Beloit, Wisconsin, the other day.

—The Spectator speaks of a wealthy class in England "which is daily growing more careless of culture, more vulgar in its extravagance and vice."

—A foreign writer describes how the Czar, King William and Count Bismarck, all affected by the same complaints, "are seeing each other home" at Ems.

—It is paragraphed as an extraordinary circumstance that the three Welsh bishops are actually able to speak their own language.

—Eugenie is to spend the summer in Denmark instead of at Saratoga, which will have a depressing effect upon fashionble Saratoggery.

—Col. Mosby has written a letter to the Albany Argus saying that he has no sort of connection or sympathy with Fenian raids or Cuban fillibusters.

—By German mails we learn of the conflagration of two stars, supposed to be the deed of an incendiary comet; no insurance so far as can be ascertained.

—The New York yachts and those of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, will compete on the 13th for the Dovertown Cup. The course will be from Dover, England, to Boulogne, France, and back.

—The continued dry weather is causing apprehensions for the safety of the tobacco, corn and other crops in Ohio. In some sections of the state no rain has fallen for several weeks.

—The diocesan convention of the Protestant Episcopal church at Louisville has touched but one subject of interest which is that of making the churches free. The debate has not yet ended.

—Henry Stanton, the second son of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who has been preparing himself for the stage for some time, in deference to the preferences of friends, will make his debut in the Lyceum next winter. Subject "Our boys."

—No antidote without its bane; no joy without its sorrow! The transient delight of an Ohio man on learning of his wife's elopement is turned to bitterness by the discovery that the companion of her flight is "a kind of redish molatter."

—The blonde waitresses at the Sioux City Hotel refused to trust their sweet heads near Spotted Tail's suite, and the warriors were served at their Indian meal by an affrighted bar-tender, trembling lest the guests should take him for a tender bar.

—A Cincinnati saleswoman is reported to have fallen heiress to one of the numerous $600,000 English estates which are now so common in our market, and it is almost needless to add that the bar of that city has offered her its heart and hand with prompt unanimity.

—The Cuban war has had the effect of driving a large number of business men to Key West, from various parts of the island, and the manufacture of cigars there is on the increase. The customs receipts this year at that port will exceed $60,000, while for the previous year they were only $6,000.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday June 11, 1870.

WE hope GRANT will not violate the laws of the State in his next fishing excursion with CAMERON. Although a State has no rights Congress is bound to respect, it is very different with the President; he should capture trout contrary to the act of Assembly.

WHAT doos the *Gazette* mean by the following:

The next duty of Republicanism is to *Americanize* the nation which it has liberated. *The Republic is for freemen and for Americans.*

The italics are not ours. Is it intended to assert that because negroes are born on the soil they are, therefore, Americans, and that the "Dutch and Irish" can be dispensed with hereafter, in the way of voting? The black man's party is becoming defiant.

THE DIFFERENCE—Bear it in mind, "Boys in Blue." When poor RAWLINS was alive and presided over the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, he employed only maimed and crippled soldiers as messengers, clerks, &c. He was a Radical of the deepest, darkest hue, but was respected by all white men as a brave and generous soldier. Now, a fellow named DELANO—COLUMBUS DELANO, we believe—has control of that department of the Government, by the grace of ULYSLIS I, who was, no doubt, indebted to the DELANO aforesaid for many and valuable gifts. The soldier hereabouts who are compelled to eke out an existence by organ-grinding, peanut vending and rag-picking, while the valiant and "truly loil" pot-house politicians fatten at the public crib, will find some consolation in the fact that their companions in arms at Washington have all been dismissed to make room for able-bodied, ignorant negroes! Turn out, "Boys in Blue," and vote the Radidal ticket early and often.

THE next Fall election will be spiritedly contested in many of the States, for personal as well as for political reasons, as they are to decide not only the character of the next House of Representatives, but also, to a certain extent, that of the Senate. Twenty senators will be elected by the next state legislatures. The senators whose terms expire on the 4th of March next are MORRILL, of Maine; CRAGIN, of New Hampshire; WILSON, of Massachusetts; ANTHONY, of Rhode Island; CATTELL, of New Jersey; WILLEY, of West Virginia; ABBOTT, of North Carolina; ROBERTSON, of South Carolina; FOWLER, of Tennessee; GRIMES, of Iowa; HOWARD, of Michigan; THAYER, of Nebraska; ROSS, of Kansas; YATES, of Illinois; MCDONALD, of Arkansas; REVELS, of Mississippi; WILLIAMS, of Oregon; HARRIS, of Louisiana; WARNER, of Alabama; SAULSBURY, of Delaware; MCCREERY, of Kentucky; and NORTON, of Minnesota. The outgoing senators are all Republicans, except SAULSBURY, MCCREERY and NORTON. The seat of Mr. FOWLER has already been filled by a Democrat, and that of Mr. GRIMES by a Republican. The Democrats will probably loose one senator in Minnesota, and gain one in New Jersey, Oregon, and undoubtedly two or three in Southern States.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer*, speaking of the foreign policy of the Government, says the imbecility of the Administration of General GRANT in relation to foreign affairs—its disgraceful subservience to European powers—is acknowledged by the leading Republican members of Congress. Mr. VORHEES, a Democrat from Indiana, alluding to the case of Consul PHILLIPS, of Santiago de Cuba, who was subjected to a great outrage by the Spanish authorities, said that he "implored the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who had access to the fossil or dead man who presided over the State Department, to tell him the blood of American citizens was crying from the ground for action against his imbecility, sloth and want of regard for the honor, glory and safety of this once great and honored Republic."

To this Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, Chairman of that Committee, formerly Republican Speaker of the House, said that "he indorsed the correctness of Mr. Phillip's statements, that they were only waiting an opportunity to report on the subject."

General Logan (Republican), of Illinois, stated that he had "felt for a long time that the American Government was not doing its duty, and that its hesitancy was almost criminal." He further remarked that the "country demanded action on Cuban affairs, and that outrages had been perpetrated in Cuba until the blood of American citizens cried out from the ground."

Mr. Sargent, a Republican member, in order to excuse the Administration, attributed it to the refusal of Congress to put the navy on an efficient footing to vindicate the honor of the flag.

This requires little comment. The Administration is denounced, as we have said, for its inefficiency and its want of protection to American citizens. It is so denounced by its own leading friends. The fact is patent to all, without distinction of party, that, abroad as well as at home, weakness, if not wickedness, characterize it.

MANIFEST DESTINY--"THE MONROE DOCTRINE."

General ROSECRASNS, has addressed a letter to the people of the United States, upon these subjects, as more directly connected, however, with our relations with Mexico. The letter occupies 24 pp. octavo, and is earnest and impressive in the discussion of the practical questions involved, embracing correspondence between the General and other prominent gentlemen. As Minister to Mexico, the writer says he was brought face to face with the "Monroe Doctrine" and "Manifest Destiny," which hang like threatening clouds in the horizon of our future; and he fears there is great danger in the interpretation we shall give to them.

The General gives us, in this natural coupling of ideas so popular with Americans, at least the conservative view, but the whole force of his arguments is directed in the especial interests of our neighboring Republic of Mexico. Twenty years ago, in a circle of friends, some of whom expressed fears of national difficulties to grow out of the unsettled northeastern and northwestern boundaries, DANIEL WEBSTER said, "No, gentlemen, nothing serious will come of this. Our great difficulty lies not in that direction. Our greatest danger is, that we have a sister Republic on our Southern border, almost in mortal agony, and no one amongst us seems willing to lend it a helping hand." That evil, the General thinks, exists to-day, drawing ever more near, and lowering more darkly; and while warning the people of impending calamities he begs them to shake off that fatal apathy in which Mr. WEBSTER saw our great cause of danger. The combined evils of a Florida war, a foreign war; the reconstruction of eight millions of people differing from us in habits, language, and laws; the introduction into our system of a military proconsular power; an aggravated system of carpet-bagging representation, tainting the character of our Senate, and suggesting its abolition as a lesser evil; and the addition of several hundred millions to our national debt, are some of the evils depicted, which he thinks can in some degree be averted by adopting a liberal policy toward Mexico.

The Monroe Docrine, which he believes we can and ought to stand by, "is based on the essential right of every nation, however small and weak, to its own autonomy; and is the protest of this great free People of the sanctity of *right* against *might*, and its declaration that all the nations of the Western continent, by virtue of right, should manage their own affairs without the interference of European nations, or of each other; and that, in case of attempted European intervention, community of interest binds them to make common cause, and resistance; and that we, as a nation, feel bound to fulfill this obligation. We never mean, nor do the people now mean, by the "Monroe Doctrine," to proclaim an exclusive right to filibuster and intertere with the affairs of people of the world. And the sooner this is *perfectly understood*, the better. Repudiating this unprincipled interpretation, we must also repudiate the notion that "Manifest Destiny" means the right of the *strong* to trample upon and devour the *weak*. Our "*Monroe Doctrine*" binds us to secure the most intimate and fraternal relations between ours and the other American States, so that, without prejudice to national autonomy, citizens can pass from one country to another almost as freely as they here pass from one State to another. Our strength, directed by justice, should be used to protect the weak, defend the oppressed, and sanctify *right* in the eyes of all the world." The motto of our policy he proclaims should be distinctly pronounced: "Complete political, commercial, and industrial fraternity among the Republics of the New World."

With these convictions and left free to express them, the General says:

"I accepted the mission to Mexico, where I openly proclaimed them, and, to my surprise, found that to the ears of that isolated and unhappy people mine was a strange doctrine. I also learned that it was equally so in the estimation of the great body of the peoples further South.

They heard with interest, but incredulity, the declaration that it was the belief of a great body of our people. It was to them a ray of light, but appeared "too good to be true."

This satisfied me the relations of the two countries were wholly abnormal and at variance with our mutual interests, and from that moment I have labored to interest those who have the power, to rectify them. You have that power by simple declaration of what is right—what you already believe—made at your instance by Congress, and by the simple operation thereafter of the laws of commerce and business, and I appeal to you to ask it."

The next duty of Republicanism is to *Americanize* the nation which it has liberated. *The Republic is for freemen and for Americans.*

We asked the *Gazette* on Friday last what was meant by the above paragraph, rendered in emphatic lines. That paper informs us it is a legitimate conclusion to a defense of the Tariff. To maintain our excellent reputation for candor with that journal, we presume we must accept the explanation, but really the application is as incomprehensible as SCHENCK's bill itself.

DEMOCRATIC EDITORIAL STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention of Democratic editors has been called to meet in Altoona on the 28th of the present month, by JAMES P. BARR, Esq., President of the Democratic editorial association of Western Pennsylvania. We had hoped that Bellefonte would be the point selected, but, inasmuch as such has not been the case, have only to say that we shall be in Altoona on that day and trust every other Democratic editor in the State will be there also. The future of the great Democratic party of this State is a matter in which the whole country is deeply interested, and as our State Committee does not seem to be imbued with sufficient life to point out to us a safe line of policy, it is well that there are other hands to whom we can look for correct guidance. Let the Democratic editors meet and consult together, and then we can expect some unity of purpose and action. In the coming campaign, the party must be put under the leadership of young and vigorous men, and who these leaders shall be, will be likely to form an interesting subject of discussion. The old party hacks have had their day; and while we honor them for their services in the past and shall expect them to give us the benefit of their wisdom and experience in the future, we ought to have so much regard for them as to refuse to any longer allow them to lead both themselves and the party to political destruction.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

IT has become so common a saying with reference to Congress, it "draws its slow length along," that we have become perfectly familiarized with its import. The present Congress, of what it seems a grim mockery any longer to call the United States, as it draws to a close, bids fair to establish for itself as disgraceful a reputation as corruption could earn for it. Week after week passes and yet we have no evidence of anything being done to elevate the people, to ameliorate the condition of the masses, to restore harmony, to produce economy, or to promote prosperity. It is the same story over and over again, of greed of gain and lust of power. It is a constant repetition of huge land jobs and petty tyrannies, of corruption and knavery, of money bribes and political schemes; the whole object and aim of the Radical representatives of Republican constituents being to put money in their purses and to retain themselves in power, that they may repeat the same villainy over and over again, as long and as often as it may prove profitable. Yesterday it was a bill to give away countless acres, To-day it is an act to take away the freedom from elections in conquered States, and to place the educated white under the heel of the ignorant negro. To-morrow it will be a deliberate and preconcerted plan to rob the helpless Indian of his only territory and domain between the two great oceans, positively pledged in return for valuable landed considerations and by the most sacred obligations of a treaty of peace, necessarily attendant upon the voluntary expatriation of faith-keeping red men from the homes of their forefathers. And so it goes. The only record is one of shame and disgrace, and there appears to be no one act which is not either a piece of private corruption, or a public attack upon liberties bequeathed us by the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

INCOME SWINDLE.

The income tax has been more discussed and denounced than any other. The press of both parties unite in pronouncing it inquisitorial, exacting and unjust. Petitions without number have poured in upon Congress expressing the wishes of the people, and protesting against the re-enactment of the odious law. But GRANT says it must be continued, and it would appear his recommendation is worth more than a million of protests. A Republican, writing to a Republican journal, says:

SIR: Won't you continue to raise your voice with all your strength against the re-enactment of that most infamous, unjust and illegal income tax. It was a war measure; is not called for now, and is dead as a law. If this present Republican Congress is short-sighted enough to renew the law, the party which it represents deserves, and I trust will receive, a crushing defeat. I intend voting, if the law is continued, for Democratic Congressmen, something I have never before done.

REPUBLICAN.

The New York *Tribune* says of it;

The vote on the income tax clause of the bill reducing taxation is to take place today. It has been loaded down with amendments of all sorts, and the vote will doubtless result in an exciting scene. The discussion yesterday revealed that the party in favor of the renewal of this odious and inquisitorial tax is very strong in numbers, though weak in argument. We beg members to remember that it is something more than the mere continuance of a tax now in force which they propose;—it is the renewal of a most oppressive, unjust, and unpopular tax now expired by limitation. Gentlemen who vote for it will need to look elsewhere for support at the next election; and there are very few cases, we fancy, at the east at least, in which they may not as well make up their minds to retire to private life. If gentlemen take no higher view of the case, and we need weights for the next Congressional race, let them renew this unconstitutional imposition.

The *Herald* says:

There is no necessity for the tax. The income of the goverament is much too large and should be reduced. But if there were no other reason for abolishing the income tax its demoralizing effect upon the community, in leading to false swearing and other fraudulent subterfuges too numerous to mention, calls imperatively for its discontinuance. Let this inquisitorial, obnoxious and un-American tax expire by its own limitation. Let it pass away as the other evils growing out of the war are passing away, with the hope that no necessity will ever arise for its revival.

If our member, Mr. NEGLEY, is found favoring this iniquity he will have a hard road to travel for the nomination.

THE veteran editor of the Germantown *Telegraph* nominated the editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, JOHN W. FORNEY, for the position of Governor. Mr. FORNEY declines the honor in a lengthy communication, from which we extract the following sensible remarks in relation to the general press:

If your own proud independence as a journalist did not admonish me that newspaper men in America are most powerful out of office, the fact that our avocation has none of the *esprit du corps* of other professions would be conclusive. Take the editors of the United States as a class, and is it not true that they are signally fitted for representative, administrative, and executive positions? Their very business compels them to understand government and men. They have to study the wants, the habits, the principles, the resources, and the destinies of the people. They know politics as "the seaman knows the sea." There is hardly a country town in America, North or South, in which the local editor is not worth to the community a dozen party leaders, no matter how you consider them. And yet how rarely he is thought of! Now and then he is propitiated by a little county office, but when high honors are to be distributed some voinble lawyer or mousing incapability wins the prize, and the editor retires to his work of making public opinion for the regular nomination.

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And after all is over, I do not know a more honorable position than that of an independent editor, and I come back to my work with a zest I would not exchange for a generation in the Gubernatorial office. I have a very great desire to see the newspaper men as proud of their avocation, and as chivalric in their relations to each other, as the lawyers and the doctors. I would like to convince them that their recriminations are only so many confessions of their inferiority; and that, until they devote themselves to impersonal journalism, they can never enjoy the perfect self-respect without which no occupation can be permanently prosperous or pleasant. Let us not forget that we are forever making great men out of small material, and that, if a very little share of the space given to assaults upon men of our own profession were given to the cultivation of a good understanding in business and social affairs among ourselves, the number of nobodies in office would diminish, and the editor would no longer be disfranchised by his readiness to fly at his brother's throat, and his willingness to help inferiority into superior position.

GEN. HANCOCK arrived at Sioux City on Friday evening, on his return from distributing troops at the different Indian agencies on the upper Missouri, between that point and Cheyenne. He was called upon by the editor of the Sioux City *Times*, by whom the General's attention was called to the Associated Press dispatches from Washington, of May 22, charging him with having shown discourtesy to the President on different occasions while the latter was General of the army; the said dispatches also stating these allegations as a reason why the President refused to assign Gen. HANCOCK to a command commensurate with his rank, and at the same time giving to a junior a command of a higher grade over Gen. HANCOCK. The General asserts these allegations to be in the main false, and says that he intends to take an early occasion after having seen what has been published in reference to this subject, while absent on the upper Missouri, to formally reply to the allegations, as charged, in detail, they seeming to bear the impress of the sanction of authority, and this occasion being the first opportunity presented that warranted a formal reply to such allegations. General HANCOCK was not aware of the publication of dispatches, or any part of them, correct or incorrect, as published, nor the origin or cause of their publication, until he received the newspapers containing them two days since at Fort Randall, and therefore is not conversant with all that has gained credence during his absence.

IT is certainly to be regretted that the Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY, editor of two papers, "both dailies," peremptorily declines to enter the Gubernatorial arena. In a letter to the editor of the Germantown *Free Press*, who claims to have been the first to mention FORNEY's name in connection with the Keystone Chief Magistracy, he withdraws his name from all connection with the contest. In this letter Col. FORNEY is peculiarly severe on the general treatment which he has received at the hands of journalists in official places, and the non-professional discourtesies between brethren of the same faith. Is the *Commercial* included in this category? We should infer so from the tenor of its recent remarks with reference to FORNEY's aspirations.

Now, FORNEY would have been a good candidate—a representative man of the Radical party—and we should have been glad to see him the standard-bearer in the Gubernatorial race. Not that we could beat any other Radical more easily, but that we always like to encounter an opponent upon whom you can put your finger. There is no mistaking his record, and FORNEY will stand up to it, "sink or ewim."

ONCE more comes that rumor that FISH, ROBESON and HOAR are to resign from the Cabinet, and that speedily. This is the same rumor that came last week. The public used to congratulate each other, and believe in the rumor, and rub their hands in satisfaction, but now they merely utter a "humph," and do not believe.

HAD we the power to do so, we should have no disposition to change the name of our organization from that of the Democratic party. We like the name of Democrat as a party cognomen, believing that our ideas of popular government may be fully expressed by it. It has become endeared to every true lover of liberty in this country, and has stood the storm of years and revolution that came near sweeping us as a nation out of existence. There can be but two parties in the State, it matters little what some may desire. If the complication of the times demanded more, the reason would be apparent without hunting shallow pretexts for getting up a third party for those who disagree with every one else. It is true the Democratic party, in some of the States having large negro pupulations, is unable to cope with its formidable rival, but the condition of the white people would scarcely be changed for the better if any other than the name Democrat should be adopted.

The Democrats in some of the Southern States, through what we think a mistaken notion of policy, seek to change their name to avoid defeat at the hands of the Radicals; and influenced by the same motives, the Radicals would resort to similar political strategy, especially in Tennessee, as in other States where the Democracy is in the ascendancy, and would, if possible, increase their strength by publishing themselves as "independents." There are at all times more or less of dissatisfied and disappointed men of both parties, that are ever willing to join any new adventure that should be created in order to satiate their appetite for place and notoriety. And it is from this class alone we hear the discordant sounds in the political atmosphere. We hail with pleasure the view taken by some of the more staunch Democratic journals in the South ern States, and the determination which they evince to cling to the Demorratic name and platform. The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* is one of these, who says that "under the time-honored name Democrat we have been enabled to effect a complete revolution of our State policy, and to achieve victory from an enemy that was thought to be impregnable in his power. It is the flag that shall fly from our mast head in the coming contest, without the diminution of one of its familiar symbols or the erasing of a single word from the noble inscription that has become sanctified by the storm of battle through which it has passed."

THE Fenian General GLEASON is described as still a young man, being not yet thirty-five years old, six feet six inches in hight, and his fighting weight is two hundred and twenty pounds, with physical strength in proportion to his size, and the most unquestionable courage. He was born in Ireland, and at an early age took part in an abortive rising in that country. After this he made his way to Rome, and entered the army of the Pope, where he remained until about the time the Rebellion broke out in the United States. He arrived here in 1862, at once enlisted, and rose to be a Lieutenant Colonel in the Sixty-third New York Infantry, a gallant Irish regiment. Being mustered out at the close of the war, in 1865, he went back to Italy again, and once more put on the uniform of the Papal army. He distinguished himself in fighting the brigands, who about that time infested parts of the Papal territory, and was decorated for the gallantry he exhibited in these encounters. In 1867 we find him in the United States again, serving as an Inspector in the Internal Revenue Department.

SENATOR MORRILL, of Vermont, has put on record a very high compliment to Gen. F. P. BLAIR, jr., the late democratic candidate for Vice President, which seems to be now unearthed for the first time. In a speech in the Senate, he asserted that but for the unswerving valor, patriotism and gallant conduct of that gentleman, Missouri, in the early period of the rebellion, would have been arrayed with the Southern Confederacy in the attempt to dismember the Union. What a severe rebuke from high republican authority to the revolutionists of Missouri, who deny to this most gallant officer of the army the elective franchise upon a frivolous technicality, whilst conferring it by wholesale upon illiterate negroes.

EX-MINISTER HALE is coming home, broken down in health and spirits. So the dispatches announce. A few years ago he was the leading man in New Hampshire. When he was elected to the United States Senate, in 1846, he was almost the only Senator elected on anti-slavery grounds. He became noted for his wit; in 1852 he was nominated by the national convention of the Free Soil party for the presidency. Now he returns to his native home and without health, fame or influence. Such are the whirlygigs of fortune.

DONN PIATT says that BEN BUTLER has about made up his mind to go West this summer for a look at the Territories, and will make it convenient to have a short hunt after grizzly bears and buffaloes. "BUTLER on the Grizzly" would be a good sensation book, but a neat little pamphlet, entitled "BUTLER *in* a Grizzly," would have a splendid sale, and be read with much interest—especially by the Radical members of Congress.

WHITTEMORE is re-elected to Congres from South Carolina. The returns are not all in, but enough is known to insure the return of BUTLER'S friend to his old seat by the side of the irreconcilable leader.

A COTEMPORARY says if Congress wont have San Domingo, the President will buy it himself. We dont believe a word of it. He never buys anything. He would accept as a present. No C. O. D. for him.

A NEW style of cheap one story houses for laborers has been patented in London, and now they are being introduced into Berlin by the Prussian government. These houses consist of a light frame-work, connected by cross-bars and filled in between with three layers of straw which are sewed together. The straw before being put in is soaked in water-glass to make it fire proof, and the layers are well pressed together, after which they are covered with a coat of asphaltum on the outside, and mortar or plaster on the inside. In the middle layer the straws lie horizontally, in the two others vertically, an arrangement which gives the wall solidity. The roof is supported by iron beams, covered with corrugated iron and asphaltum, and may be used as a garden or yard. Such a house is put together in from two to three days, is thoroughly fireproof, and warm in winter and cool in summer. A dwelling house with two rooms, kitchen and its appendages, costs in London about three hundred dollars; with four rooms and the other necessary compliments less than five hunered dollars.

JUDY HENDERSON, a colored woman about one hundred and three years of age, died at Salsbury, North Carolina, last week. She was a waiter at the public house in Salisbury when Lord CORNWALLIS was a guest there, on his way north to Virginia, a little while before his capture at Yorktown. A daughter of the family had JUDY under her charge. The two were much attached, and upon the death of the mistress, the servant was set free. JUDY was then taken under the protection of the daughter of her mistress, who had married Mr. NATHANIEL BOYDEN, recently member of Congress. She was treated with great respect and kindness, her food for many years having been regularly given her from the table of the family. Her children were alowed to learn to read; and one of them, THOMAS HENDERSON, has been a preacher for many years, and since the war has held the position of presiding elder in the African Methodist Church.

THE Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* in its account of the Radical black and tan Convention of the State, quotes one A. H. GALLOWAY, a buck negro, as saying:—

He was a friend of Governor Holden, in order to convince the Convention that he was a true friend to the administration, if Governor Holden is ever assassinated or killed, *he would mark with chalk the house of the biggest Conservative of New Hanover and they would burn it down, inmates and all.*

Here are the words of a "loyal" darkie, which, if uttered by a conservative white, would consign the State and its inhabitants to all the pains of reconstruction. A black skin, like charty, covers a multitude of sins.

"REDUCE THE TAXES." We can hardly pick up a paper, Democrat or Radical though it be, but that our eyes meet the above caption, in one shape or other. The papers are the exponents of the people, and they see and know the necessity that exists for a reduction of taxation. They show that the masses are suffering. The farmer finds a poor market for his produce; the mechanic for his labor, and the merchant for his goods and wares. Yet with all this, taxes are high as ever. It is acknowledged by all that we are at peace with all the world, and yet the government expends $400,000,000 per year, against $80,000,000 before the war, under Democratic rule.

A SWIMMING match, distance 200 yards, took place Thursday in the Potomac River, at Georgetown, between HENRY RYDER and GEORGE PARKER, two of the household of the British Legation. PARKER defeated his opponent by a foot, in 2 min. 5 sec. Mrs THORNTON, and several of the diplomatic corps were present. The audience was highly fashionable and enthusiastic. In a prior match RYDER proved victorious.

THERE is trouble among the negroes of the National Capital. They are already divided into two classes, one comprising a few rich and exclusive individuals and the other embracing "the common run of niggers." A Washington journal, appealing to the negroes to vote for its favorite candidate for Mayor, speaks of "such aristocrats of the ruin as GEORGE DOWNING, who wouldn't have his daughter married at a colored church, and SELLA MARTIN, who seems to have a pretty fat thing of it in the way of contract jobbing."

EUGENIE of France, will soon be *en route* for Denmark. Prussia will not settle the Schleswig-Holstein question, as per agreement, and there is a strong anti-Prussian feeling in Denmark, as a natural consequence. To bend this feeling to the advantage of France may be one object of the contemplated visit of the Empress. She is a wily diplomat, and BISMARCK may yet be brought to bay by a woman.

IT is reported that the French Prince is soon to be affianced. Out of a dozen candidates for the rather pleasant position of Empress of the French, the Archduchess GISELA of Austria, daughter of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, is the most likely to be selected. She is about the same age as the young Frenchman, and is said to be pretty.

THE Chicago *Post*, Radical, indulges in this sweet allusion to its political yokefellow of the New York *Tribune*:

"Mr. Greeley's turnips do not run into the ground worth a cent. As an agriculturist he is a failure. But he has got the Republican party of New York well covered up. As a political planter we fear he is a success."

THE KNOT OF BLUE AND GREY.

Upon my bosom lies
A knot of blue and grey,
You ask me why ; tears fills my eyes
As low to you I say :—

I had two brothers once,
Warm-hearted, bold and gay ;
They left my side—one wore the blue,
The other wore the grey.

One rode with Stonewall and his men,
And joined his fate to Lee ;
The other followed Sherman's march
Triumphant to the sea.

Both fought for what they deemed the right
And died with sword in hand ;
One sleeps amid Virginia's hills,
And one in Georgia's sand.

The same sun shines upon their graves,
My love unchanged must stay ;
And so upon my bosom lies
This knot of blue and grey.

ISABEL.

Soft waves of warm brown hair,
With gold lights shining through,
Shading a face as sweetly fair
As ever fancy framed in air,
As ever painter drew.

Sweet spirit, frank and true,
With love, with kindness rife ;
What tender heart but to thee drew !
What kindly eye but in thee knew
The sunshine of our life !

Sweet Spring, bright Summer past,
And Autumn come again ;
The west-wind's spoils are falling fast,—
What is our change brought with that blast ?
Why fall our tears like rain ?

Only a new-turned heap,
One little grave, new made ;
Bare is the earth o'er which we weep ;
Never a flower to pluck and keep,
Never a grassy blade.

Silence, where late was mirth ;
One mother's heart half-riven ;
One vacant seat beside a hearth ;
One loving spirit less on earth
One angel more in heaven !

For the Post.

MAGGIE M'CLEARY.

BY SILAS H. WRIGHT.

Like the shade of a rock,
In a land that is weary,
Is the heart-cheering sight,
Of sweet Maggie McCleary.

To her foot-step no hall,
Hath ever resounded,
By cottage and pasture,
Her life hath been bounded.

No bonnet or hood,
E'er shaded her beauty,
Nor folly or fashion
Estrang'd her from duty.

Erect as a larch
And as fair as a lily,
She drives home the cows,
When the dusk falls so stilly,

What delight to behold her,
In summer's calm gloaming,
And hear the rich rythm of
The white stream a-foaming;

While her bucket runs o'er,
With its bounteous blessing—
An odor of buds, and
Of clover confessing.

And when at the bars,
She backs the brown filly;
There is full speeding, then,
So fit never so hilly.

Her cottage is cool, with
Its vines and its roses;
And the asters stand guard
While the daffodil dozes.

As she trips to the spring,
Down the path of the morning,
Both buskin and boot,
Her taper toe scorning;

With a song on her lips,
Echoed back from the mountain,
Mixing musically sweet with
The cool, dripping fountain;

Then I think that this world,
Is an empire of beauty,
And the pathway to peace
Starts from door posts of duty.

Like the shade of a rock
In a land that is weary,
Is the heart-cheering sight
Of sweet Maggie McCleary.

Logan, Ohio.

The Soldier Preacher.

The eccentric Captain Arthur Morris, of the British army, attended a meeting of the Methodists in the early days of Methodism, at Ipswich, in the north of England, and becoming a convert to the faith, at once changed his vocation of soldier to that of preacher. He became a great favorite with the people, and might have become one of the leaders of the sect but for an unfortunate accident. He had always been very pugnacious, could relish and put away a couple of bottles of wine at a sitting—not an extraordinary performance in those days—and could sing a capital song. When in Jersey he had made the acquaintance of the garrison officers, several of whom were Irishmen, and frequently entertained them by singing "The Night Before Larry was Stretched," which he executed as well if not better than any native of the Emerald Isle could have done. As ill luck would have it, he was announced to preach in an open field on a given day at Ipswich, where the regiment was quartered with whose officers he had been on intimate terms in former times. It being market day a large crowd was in attendance. Several of his old comrades were still with the regiment, and at once resolved to witness the performance of Captain Morris as a preacher. The Captain had caught sight of the merry faces and amused expression of his old acquaintances, and in the opinion of his admirers was not so fervent as usual. After a short and not very animated discourse, Captain Morris gave out the number and first verse of a hymn. Before the singing of the hymn could be commenced one Lieut. Patrick Blake, an excellent mimic, burst out with "The Night Before Larry was Stretched," in exact imitation of the Captain's voice and manner, joined by his comrades in a most obstreperous chorus. Those of the audience who were disciples of the Captain, were greatly scandalized, while the majority shouted in sympathy with the irreverent officers. Finally, the Rev. Captain, unable longer to control his risibilities, jumped from the cart which had served for a pulpit and attempted to run away. He was intercepted by some of the officers and carried captive to the principal tavern in Ipswich, where he remained all night, and was more than once encored in "The Night Before Larry was Stretched.

John Bright.

The long-continued illness of this distinguished English Liberal statesman causes serious anxiety as to his restoration to health. His successor in the English Cabinet has already been indicated in the public journals, and Mr. Bright is kept in profound seclusion. Recent reports by mail bring the intelligence that Mr. Bright has sunk into a hopeless condition from softening of the brain. The contrast between the vigorous popular orator and reformer of ten years ago, and the helpless invalid of to-day, shows how thin are the partitions between powerful intellect and imbecility, when the man is overworked or the brain is overtasked.

How Good Templars are Initiated.

The method of initiating a candidate into a Lodge of Good Templars is but a slight improvement upon the same programme so long in vogue by the ancient and honorable fraternity of the "Sons of Malta." A "chap" who was taken from a Utica lager beer saloon, where he got "tight" without knowing the lager would intoxicate, was put through a course of cold water treatment by the Good Templars the other evening. He peaches on the Templers and gives the following expose of their imitation ceremony, for which no doubt he will be put through another course of cold water "sprouts" at the next meeting of the lodge. In the first place the victim of initiation is blindfolded, bound hands and feet, and thrown into a cider press and pressed for five minutes. This is done for the purpose of clearing his system of "old drunks." He is then taken out of the cider press, and, by means of a force-pump, is gorged with cistern water, after which a sealing plaster is put over his mouth, and he is rolled in a barrel four or five times across the room, the choir at the same time singing the "Cold Water" song. He is now taken out of the barrel, and hung up by the heels till the water runs out through his ears. He is then cut down, and a beautiful young lady hands him a glass of cistern water. A cold water bath is then furnished him, after which he is showered with cistern water. He is then made to read the "Water Works Act" ten times; drinking a glass of cistern water between each reading ; after which the old oaken bucket is hung around his neck, and fifteen young ladies with squirt guns deluge him with cistern water. He is then forced to eat a peck of snow, while the brothers stick his ears full of icicles. He is then run through a clothes wringer, after which he is handed a glass of cistern water by a beautiful young lady. He is then gorged again with cistern water, his boots filled with the same, and he is laid away in a refrigerator. After remaining in the refrigerator for the space of half an hour, he is taken out and given a glass of cistern water, run through a clothes wringer, and becomes a Good Templar.

A Fearful Leap.

At the recent great fire in St. Paul, two brothers, named Carl and August Mueller, who had a room in the Concert Hall building, were cut off from escape by the rapid progress of the flames and smoke. They appeared at an upper story window, seventy-five or eighty feet from the ground. The St. Paul Pioneer says:

The two brothers appeared to hesitate, when they appeared at the window, and some of the spectators cried out to them to jump. The youngest was let out of the window first, the oldest brother holding him by the hand, both being apparently unwilling to part company in that trying moment. Finally the suspended man was drawn back into the building, as though determined to remain, instead of taking the horrible risk of such a dreadful leap. An instant after, however, a human form suddenly came through the window, and for a second was suspended in mid-air. The horrified spectators shuddered and turned away their eyes. A dull thud was heard, and the mangled form of one of the brothers rolled apparently lifeless down a steep declivity twenty-five or thirty feet beyond where it first struck, where he lay motionless and groaning. The second brother followed immediately after, and for the second time, within a moment almost, the speechless spectators witnessed the terrible leap. Both the brothers were carefully picked up and laid upon beds which were quickly brought, and afterwards placed beneath the grateful shade of a tree that was near by.

As soon as it was known that two men had taken such a perilous leap the crowd began to surge down the bluff to the point where the men lay, and it was with great difficulty that they could be kept a sufficient distance from the sufferers to give the latter sufficient air. An examination showed how much they were injured.

Shortly after being picked up they were taken to the residence of their brother-in-law, where a critical examination showed that they received injuries as follows: Carl has two or three ribs broken on the right side, one of which penetrated the right lung, making a cavity through which the air escapes when he breathes. One side of his face is badly bruised, and he is otherwise badly injured. Yet the physicians think with good care he may recover.

The younger brother, August, suffered a compound fracture of the wrist, and received some injury to his spine, besides severe bruises. He is not considered fatally injured.

The Wrong Man Poulticed.

At a famous and fashionable watering place, a gentleman one night was suddenly seized in bed with an excruciating pain in his stomach, which neither brandy, No. 6, nor any other remedy could remove. His wife after trying a number of things in vain, and having exhausted all her stock of remedies, left her husband's bedside for the purpose of getting a warm application. Guided on her return by a light which she saw shining in a chamber, and which she supposed was the one just left, she softly entered, and was not a little surprised to find her patient apparently in a deep slumber. However, thinking he might still be suffering, she gently raised the bed clothes, &c., and laid the scalding poultice upon a stomach—but not the stomach of her husband—which no sooner touched the body of the person than he, greatly alarmed, and writhing under the torture of the burning application, shouted: "Hallo! hallo! what in the name of heaven and earth are you about there?" then, with one spring from his bed, he made for the door, and, rushing down stairs, declared, in a frenzy of excitement, that some one had poured a shovel of hot coals upon him. The woman, overcome with excitement and alarm, gave a frantic scream, which brought her husband hurriedly in from the next room to her rescue. The husband was so much excited, and also much amused with the singular mistake and the ridiculous position of his better half, that he forgot all his pains; but early next morning he, his wife and trunks left for parts unknown. The poulticed gentleman still retains the handkerchief, a beautiful linen fabric, with the lady's name on it, which he considers of rare value.

To Clean Gold Chains.

Put the chain in a small glass bottle, with warm water, a little tooth powder and some soap. Cork the bottle and shake it for a minute violently. The friction against the glass polishes the gold and the soap and chalk extract every particle of grease and dirt from the interstices of a chain of the most intricate pattern ; rinse it in clear cold water, wipe with a towel, and the polish will surprise you.

Mme. Lynch Lopez's Friend to the Last—Brazil Refuses to Surrender Her to the Paraguayan Government.

[From the Buenos Ayres Standard, April 13.]

Mrs. Lynch, with her surviving children, is still on board a Brazilian man-of-war in the port of Asuncion. Persons who have spoken with her say she still defends Lopez *a toute outrance*. It is her intention to go and settle down in London.

The provisional government of Paraguay having made a formal demand for the prisoner, the Brazilian Minister sent the following sharp note refusing to surrender her:

ASUNCION, March 31.

The undersigned, special Brazilian envoy, acknowledges the note of the 28th inst. from H. E. Don Carlos Loysaga, with reference to the prisoner Eliza A. Lynch, and regrets that the government did not consult him before sending such a note; this would have saved him the double trouble of refusing a request so earnestly put forth, and of accepting a petition grounded on erroneous theories. We can not here discuss the character or history of the prisoner now in question; it is a matter of national dignity as regards the Brazilian flag, under which said woman is now protected. If even Madame Lynch were the accomplice of Lopez in his cruelties and robberies, and had in her power the goods now claimed, we could not yield to so arbitrary and violent a step as you propose. Our flag never protects criminals, neither can we refuse protection to a fallen foe, much less condemn Madame Lynch on the mere assertion of her accusers, however deeply we sympathize with the victims of the extinct tyrant. As soon as Madame Lynch is at liberty, it will be time enough for her accusers to take such steps before the law courts as they may think fit, and for which she leaves sufficient guarantee in the estates belonging to her, which have been seized by the provisional government. H. E. Sr. Loysaga and the ladies who signed the petition are under the impression that Madame Lynch has much treasure in her possession. This is not the fact as appears from the inventory of the contents of her coach, which we have naturally left untouched. The inventory was drawn up by a committee of Brazilian officers on board the vessel in which Madame Lynch is now a prisoner, as ordered by Count d'Eu, to prevent subsequent reclamation. The effects alluded to are of no great value, and much less than Madame Lynch might have lawfully come by in Paraguay.

In returning Y. E.'s note and the petition, I save the honor, etc.,

JOSE M. DA SILVA PARANHOS.

Clara Louise Kellogg Among the Lunatics.

We do not remember to have heard of a more interesting episode in the life of any artist since the days of the great Jenny Lind, than that of Miss Kellogg at the State Lunatic Asylum, a few days since. The circumstance speaks volumes for the kindness of heart and genuine humanity of the great artist.

Not content, as some of the genus irritable of a lower order of art would have been, to dole out a few notes to the better class of patients that could be assembled for the purpose, she asked the doctor to be allowed to penetrate to the interior and sing to the more disturbed classes. Accompanied by two of the faculty, their ladies and the matron, and armed only with her guitar, she started like an ancient troubadour on her novel journey.

Arrived in the departments devoted to the more disturbed of this unfortunate class, she was not long in making her power felt. A few notes from her wonderful voice were sufficient to call order out of the wildest confusion, and to still the troubled waters of their soul. In a moment all was hushed, and except the voice of the cantatrice, the hall was silent as the house of death. After the first song, they gathered about her like children, wondering apparently what angel from heaven had dropped down so suddenly and unexpectedly among them. They examined her minutely and literally from the crown of her head to the sole of her foot, for one desired to be allowed to "see the pretty little foot with which she beats time to her own music." This was submitted to, and not only this, but every article of dress and jewelry about her person she suffered to be overhauled. She was turned about by these crazy ladies like a merchant's lay figure, much to her amusement, and little apparently to her annoyance. Even when they proposed to kiss her, she not only submitted gracefully, but tremulous, not with fear, but genuine emotion. She turned to the greeting in each instance. Such is Clara Louisa Kellogg, and such is the power of music and kindness on the disturbed mind.—Utica Morning Herald.

A Two-Foot Gauge Railway.

The American Artisan publishes an account of the Festinog railway built in the mountains of Wales, which is remarkable for the extreme narrowness of its guage—only twenty-four inches. It was constructed to enable the coal to be carried economically fram the mines to the place of general deposit , and an engine called the "Little Wonder," weighing but five tons and of peculiar construction, was built for use upon it. The road is very circuitous and full of wild curves, and so doubtful was the government inspector of the safety of a high rate of speed on such a railway that he insisted on limiting the company to a maximum speed of twelve miles an hour. It was soon found however, that there was very little oscillation, even less than on broad guage roads, and that it became less as the speed increased. All restriction was therefore removed, and the Little Wonder occasionally makes thirty-five miles an hour. Nor is the business of the line confined to freighting. Passenger cars also run, and on one occasion the Little Wonder has drawn a train weighing one hundred and ten tons and a quarter of a mile in length—so long, in fact, that on some parts of the road it had to run on no less than five reverse curves, and it so turned and doubled upon itself, as it wound among the Welsh hills, that the passengers in the front carriages could, while sitting in their seats, make signals to persons on other parts of the train. The average speed was twelve and one-half miles, and the maximum sixteen and one-half. The Festinog road answers all the requirements of the country through which it passes, and pays the best dividends on its capital stock of any railway in the world.

Queen Victoria.

Queen Victoria showed herself to the public lately to their great delight. Says a London letter : "The Queen has a particularly graceful manner, and her very bow, when acknowledging the greetings of the people is worth going a good way to see. But I thinks the prettiest sight I ever saw was when he led the Princess of Wales forward in response to cheers also awarded her. The queen seemed even more gratified by this demonstration than by that made to herself. Of course these ceremonies are always very brief, and the royal presence was vouchsafed only for a few minutes, but I feel certain during these few minutes the queen, to use a familiar American expression, made no end of capital, and went home more firmly seated in the hearts of her people than ever. Her majesty did another graceful thing this week. While General Grey, her late private secretary, was lying unburied, his favorite daughter gave birth to a son, and the queen, to testify her respect for his memory, came up to town and personally stood godmother at its baptism. It is such acts as these that make her majesty so much beloved. It may be interesting to mention that the child so honored was born Earl of Burford, and that he is a lineal descendant of the famous Neil Gwyn, the only one of the numerous mistresses of Charles II., whose memory has been preserved with any degree of respect.

Rather Provoking.

While up the river a few days ago, says the Missouri Democrat, we heard a rich one on some poor fellow whose name has escaped us. He was paddling to Vicksburg in a dug out, and had been informed of a certain locality called Rick's Bend, which is eighteen miles around, and in one place about a hundred yards across. He was advised to land at the narrow point and drag his craft over, but he passed the spot going down without observing it, and paddled on eighteen miles around, until he struck it on the other side. Landing at once, he dragged his boat across, and went gliding on down with a light heart until he came within a few paces of the same spot where he had dragged across before. Thinking it was a new cut-off he went ashore and tugged hig canoe over again. When he got back to the river a second time, he sauntered around a little to stretch himself, and soon discovered an old newspaper, out of which he had taken his breakfast in the morning. It was now about sundown, and as he had paddled thirty-six miles without any flattering progress, he scuttled his dugout with a hatchet, built a camp, and waited till next day for a steamboat.

SOME twelve years ago a well known member of the Milwaukee bar, upon opening his mail one day, found a ten dollar bill in a letter. The letter was not signed, and said simply that the letter belonged to the lawyer, and he must use it as his own and ask no questions. The lawyer did so. Next year about the same time, another letter, with another ten dollar bill and the same request, came ; and every year since that time a similar letter, with a similar bill, has reached the lawyer. Naturally he had felt some anxiety to know who the donor is, but all his attempts failed, and until a few days ago, he was in ignorance. At that time a letter came with ten dollars and an explanation. It seems that over twelve years ago the sender was in the city ; got into trouble and could get nobody to defend him because he had no money. The lawyer in question learned of the case, felt interested in it, defended the man, and got him clear. His bill would have been $10, and the client was so grateful that every year he has sent as a present the amount of the fee.

Change in Life.

The butterfly lays an egg. This egg, aside from its protecting envelopes, is the germ of a new being. After a time it is hatched and comes forth as a little worm-like caterpillar. This eats voraciously, grows rapidly, and ends its larval existence by casting its skin, and chnaging as to form, ap pearance, and habits so as to become a pupa chyrsalis, which neither eats or moves. But under the brown skin a wonderful change occurs ; in place of thick and horny jaws there comes a long and tubular tongue ; the enormous reservois of masticated leaves dwindles into a slender stomach which craves only honey ; broad wings appear upon the shoulders, the legs increase in length, delicate hairs are formed upon the surface ; and all at once, after an interval of apparent death, these and many other transmotions are disclosed by the splitting of the pupa skin and the resurrection so to speak, of the insect under the form of a butterfly : and this, by laying its eggs, set in motion again the same wonderful cycle of changes, which to the Greeks seemed to typify the birth and death of the body and the resurrection of the immortal soul.

Elephants in Siberia.

The immense elephants which are found imbedded in the ice and frozen soil of Siberia, and which lived in times when gigantic animals of many kinds roamed the earth, are found in a most wonderful state of preservation. Many of them do not present the slightest appearance of decay. Not only the skeleton, but the flesh the outer skin, the hair, and even the delicate structure of the eye, are no more changed apparently than if the animal had died but yesterdry. The chemical condition of the body seems unaffected, notwithstanding the thousands of years during which it has lain in its icy sepulchre. Dogs and wolves flock from miles distant to feast, whenever one of these elephants is exhumed, anxious to devour the flesh of beasts perhaps cotemporary with Adam. These facts are stated by Prof Shaler in the magazine of the Essex institute.

A Costly Pin.

Frenchmen of the old school did at times tremendously polite things, such as breaking their necks to pick up a lady's fan, or running through the body of any one who should dare to say that her foot was large or her nose red. In our days Frenchmen are not quite such fools, yet they sometimes do exceedingly foolish things in the polite line. This story, for example, is related of a Count. One night a lady of his acquaintance had a dress of considerable value torn by a man tramping on it. After an exclamation of impatience she turned to the Count and said: "Have you a pin?" "Madame," said he, "I don't carry a pincushion, but here is one," and he drew from his breast a valuable diamond. "Sir," said the lady, nettled probably by his retort about the pincushion, "I cannot accept a diamond from you." "Well then," returned he, "here is a pin without a diamond." And breaking off the jewel, he threw it out the window, and presented the single pin.

—A Yankee who had been bragging of the victories of the revolution, was referred by an Englishman to the battle of White Plains, at which the Americans were severly beaten. The Yankee hesitated a little, and then remarked that "at that battle the Americans somehow *didn't seem to take any interest in the fight.*"

VARIETIES.

—Constantinople has myriads of dogs, but they are never muzzled and never go mad.

—Assistant Bishop Armitage succeeds the late Bishop Kemper, deceased, as Bishop of Wisconsin.

—Wm. B. Washburn, member of Congress from the ninth Massachusetts district, declines a re-election.

—Three inches of snow fell at Virginia City, Nevada, on Saturday, and on Monday it was snowing and freezing.

—Four fires, in different parts of Rochester, N. Y., on Monday and Tuesday, destroyed property to the extent of $15,000.

—Daniel Kimball, Jr., a retired dry goods merchant of Boston, was killed in Boston, on Monday, by being thrown from his carriage.

—The Stonewall Cotton Mills, at Enterprise, Miss., took the premium at the late Industrial Fair, at Cincinnati, for the best cotton yarns.

—Five acres of ground have been offered to some capitalists by the citizens of Mansfield, Ohio, for the purpose of building an extensive flax mill.

—The thirty-five colored men who voted the Democratic ticket in Lynchburg, Va., last week are to have their names entered upon a roll of honor.

—The editor of the San Francisco Mazeppa, a flash paper, was shot through the head in that city, yesterday, for publish-a scurrilous article.

—The Topeka House, Topeka, Kansas, one of the principal hotels in the West, was destroyed by fire on Monday. It was only partially insured.

—Five negroes were elected to the Petersburg, Va., city council last week, and only three white radicals. The rest, sixteen in number, are conservatives.

—The New York board of health has reorganized, making a clean sweep of physicans, clerks and subordinates. Several of the new appointees are Republicans.

—And now Canada is pitching into England because the Fenians pitched into Canada. The "blasted" ingratitude of these "Canucks" is almost incomprehensible.

—The wall of a burned building undergoing repairs in Charleston, S. C., fell on Tuesday, killing one of the workmen outright and dangerously wounding several others.

—The St. Louis Democrat records the organization of a company, with a capital of five millions, for the purpose of establishing the Etna Rail Mill Iron Works in that city.

—The Free Masons of New York expect to make the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the new Masonic temple there, June 8th, the most imposing ever had on this continent.

—A Sunday School teacher asked a little fellow if he had learned anything during the week. "Yes" said he. "What is it you have learned ?" "Never to trump your partner' ace."

—An old "stager" of Salem was compelled by his spouse "to join the cold water army," which he did, promising never to touch a drop except in sickness. He has never been well since.

—A boiler in the Columbia (Pa) Rolling Mill, owned by Caleb S. Malthy, exploded yesterday, severely scalding several employees, one of whom named Mentzer, has since died.

—The New York city elevated railway was successfully tested on Monday night throughout the entire length by a car loaded with a weight of 30,000 pounds. It will be opened to the public this week.

—The telegraph brings information of the arrest of a great many Fenian Generals,—so many, indeed, that the government would probably find it easier and cheaper to arrest the privates and let the generals go.

—It appears from recent investigations that the Southern Methodist Church is rapidly losing its colored membership, there being about nineteen thousand members this year, against thirty-two thousand last year.

—A good many Americans, who go abroad now-a-days, when they return, set themselves down to studying geography, in order to find out where they have been, like Verplanck's Petrus Mudd.

—There are 12,000 windmills in constant use in Holland at the present day, for the simple purpose of drainage. They are almost of collossal size, each lifting from 10,000,000 to 50,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours.

—The present indications are that one of the worst results of the Fenian war will be the effort of Canada to be annexed to the United States, in order to guard against "a recurrence of this sort o'thing, you know."

—A number of the Radical clubs at Paris, during the poll of the plebiscitum, agreed that their members should inscribe on their ballots only the famous word which, according to Victor Hugo, Gen. Cambronne shouted out to the English at the battle of Waterloo.

—A small boy in Boston showed his rare talent for devising means of cruelty by shutting two little girls in a barn and setting two large dogs upon them. The shrieks of the children called the neighbors and they were rescued, but only after they had been terribly lacerated by the half-maddened brutes.

—The ex-collectors of internal revenue in New York are for the most part heavy defaulters to the Government, and the list of those scoundrels is long. Only one of them has got his just due, to wit, Callicott, who is in Sing Sing.

—One of the Yancton Sioux chiefs calls himself "Bill Goosequill." The Detroit Tribune says : "This is evidently a rude attempt by the poor untutored red man to pay a tribute to the name and fame of William Penn."

—A new style of carpet-bagging has been developed in New York. A man with a wagon calls at houses where cleaning is in progress, and declares himself "the man sent for the carpets to beat," proceeds to bag those useful articles and depart.

—The silk manufacturers of Patterson, N. J., are looking forward to the time when raw silk can be obtained from California, and members of the leading silk firms have been sent to that State to acquaint themselves with the prospects of silk culture there.

—"What is the size of this place ?" gravely asked a New Yorker of the conductor, just after the brakeman had called out O-pe-li-ka at a Southern station, where not a house was visible among the pines except a rambling shell called an "eating saloon." "It's about as big as New York," was the ready answer, "but it isn't built up yet."

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, June 2.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Representatives Voorhees and Logan will present a resolution calling upon the Administration to demand the prompt indemnity for the barbarous murder of Speakman and Wyeth, and others outraged by the Spanish in Cuba. The Cuban friends are becoming restive under Banks' proclamation in making a report, and threaten to make a raid upon him and the Administration.

CADETS APPOINTED.

The following are the appointments at large of cadets at West Point, to enter in 1871, which were made by the President : V. M. Newton, son of Gen. Newton; Wm. Maydanier, son of the late Major Maynadier; Charles W. Thompson, son of Colonel Thompson; James G. Sturges, son of Gen. Sturges; Wm. Baird, son of Gen. Baird; Alex. Rodgers, son of Captain C. R. Rodgers, of the navy; Arthur D. Vinton, grandson of the late Commodore Perry; Thos. G. Davis, orphan of a soldier.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

SMALL POX AMONG THE INDIANS.

General Sully, superintendent of Indian affairs for Montana, writes to Commissioner Parker from Helena May 25th, that the River Crows have the small pox very badly among them, and are scattered in small parties all over the country. Their agent has tried every inducement to have the crows vaccinated, but they strenuously refuse, saying it was bad medicine. General Sully has written to the agent to remove the Crows away from the agency ten miles, and do all he can to prevent any intercourse between them and the other Indians.

NO RECONSTRUCTION FOR TENNESSEE THIS SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—It is regarded improbable that Congress will act, at this session, upon the question of the reconstruction of Tennessee.

THE FENIANS.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MALONE, June 2.—Thirty-five double wagons loaded down with Fenian stores captured at Fort Cuyler, have arrived here. Several loads of stores, such as knapsacks, clothing and equipments were abandoned and burned for want of transportation.

Three hundred destitute Fenians are all that remain here now, all the rest having been sent home.

The body of Rome was willingly given up to his friends on a request being made to Lieutenant Colonel W. Osborne Smith, commanding the Canadian forces on the Southern frontier, by Deputy Marshal J. M. Smalley. No indignities had been practiced except to heap stones on the grave. A detachment of Colonel Smith's would not even permit Montreal photographers to take the scene.

Notwithstanding the departure of nearly all the Fenians, the Canadian troops are easily excited. The five or six hundred at Elder Hills were thrown into a state of alarm on Monday by the discharge of a single gun on this side, which proved afterwards to have been fired by a man out hunting.

LATER.

Colonel Leverick has arrived here, and is authorized by Governor Hoffman to transport New York Fenians home. The United States regulars leave for home today. Fitzpatrick and McNeil were taken to the Canandaigua jail last night. There are only about a dozen Fenians remaining, the rest hoving gone home.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Ex-Assemblyman Dennis O'Keefe, Captain Thomas C. Hyland, and Thomas Farrell, of Brooklyn, who went to Malone to aid and forward home destitute Fenians, have been arrested on a charge of being suspicious persons. Five hundred Fenians, returning from the front, arrived this morning and are loud in their denunciation of Starr and O'Neill, by whom they say they were betrayed.

BUFFALO, June 2.—General Star, of Kentucky, in prison here, and Colonel William B. Smith, of Buffalo, in prison at Canandaigua, were bailed to-day.

BUFFALO, June 4.—General Starr has made an official statement of recent operations at the front, beyond Malone, of which the following is a synopsis:

He says he arrived in Malone on Wednesday night, and learned that there were twelve hundred men at the front. He hired a conveyance and reached the front on Friday, where he found, stragglers and all, not over two hundred men. Beyond the lines was Colonel Leary with sixty men. Reaching the latter, he read his instructions, assumed command, and returned to the United States soil and organized the men present, and marched them over to join Leary's command, to prevent them from being molested by the United States troops, then coming up. In mustering, he found he had one hundred and eight men, and immediately threw up a barricade, and put out a picket of seventeen men.

In the morning the British troops advanced in force, the Sixty-ninth regiment, four pieces of artillery and 700 volunteers forming the column. He saw it would be slaughter, if not downright murder, to resist such tremendous odds with a handful of men. He ordered the pickets to keep up a fire as the men fell back. The British troops fired volley after volley at the pickets, but in so wild a manner as to do no harm. At this time Colonel Smith, with about one hundred Buffalo men, came up on the double quick, but they were ordered to fall back with General Starr's command.

The retreat to the American lines was conducted in an orderly and soldier like manner. General Starr says he never saw a set of men more determined or more anxious to accomplish something. But one of his pickets was struck, and he only received a spent ball in the shoulder, which was extracted with a common pocket knife after reaching the American line.

He says the stories of the Fenian demoralization and want of courage on the field of battle are false and slanderous, and had there been a regular plan and good management at first, the men would have given a good account of themselves. Fenians here who believe the first reports, now give Gen. Starr credit for being a brave and prudent officer in refusing to sacrifice lives for bragadocia.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday June 11, 1870.

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY PLAN.

A correspondent of the *Gazette* calls that journal to account for its strictures upon the Crawford county system of conducting primary elections. He says:

Look at the multiplicaton of trifling election districts, and inform your readers, if you please, wherein it differs from the "Rotten Borough" system in England, where new writs were so often issued in high prerogative times by the Crown, to villages with two or three tenements, in order to bring in members to strengthen its vote in the House of Commons? Is it reasonable that the *thousand* Republican voters in the Second ward of Allegheny, shall be neutralized by the *fifteen* of the township of Crescent, or that the former shall acquiesce in the results of a proceeding wherein *twenty* townships, having no greater aggregate of votes than themselves, are allowed *forty* voices to their *two?* If you would preserve such a system at all, a just and equal apportionment is an absolute necessity.

This is undoubtedly true, and bears very unjustly at times upon deserving but undemonstrative gentlemen who are named for official station. The industrious demagogue works for delegates, knowing that under the present system in this county a majority of them makes his election sure. In Democratic counties, where the Crawford county system is not in practice, the same difficulty exists. We do not say that in Allegheny county better men would be selected for office, but they would come before the whole body of voters with a stronger endorsement than they do now, where a candidate is frequently made by a rascally secretary, or by delegates representing hundreds against those representing thousands. The correspondent combines logic with threat, and winds up as follows:

The time was—and that but lately—when the condition of the country made it a *necessity* that every loyal man should vote the ticket, whether he liked it or not. That time is now passed, as the results of the last election would seem to testify. A decline in one year to little more than *half* the majority of the previous one, and the loss of a regularly nominated county commissioner, are hints which no prudent or sagacious politician can afford to despise.

We shall not feel agrieved if the other half of the majority drops off this fall, but in any event, we are identified with a community which suffers as a whole, from the weak and corrupt men who have hitherto represented the county in the Legislature, and we shall cordially sympathize with the effort to procure high minded honorable men in their stead.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

The Democracy of the XXIst Congressional District, composed of Westmoreland, Fayette, and Indiana counties, are aroused to the importance of redeeming the District and disinfecting the bad odor with which it is inflicted through JOHN COVODE. Fayette county has presented the name of ISRAEL PAINTER, Esq., of Westmoreland, as the choice of her Democracy. Westmoreland will indicate on Saturday her preference. Should Mr. PAINTER be selected, it will of course be equivalent to a nomination and election. He is popular, wealthy and energetic, and with him there can be no failure. There is a deep interest felt throughout the State to see this district redeemed and a decent white man sent to Washington instead of such a scalawag as COVODE. We believe Mr. PAINTER would receive at least one thousand majority, which ought to satify even JOHN CESSNA'S election committee. We shall await with interest the result in Westmoreland County.

THERE is, in the figures presented, a condition of affairs very flattering to Pennsylvania, as compared with the growth of New York. The only real data on which to make an estimate of the growth of these two States are to be found in their votes at the Presidential election of 1860 and 1868—the interval covering eight years of the decade. Here are the figures:

	New York.	Penn'a.
Total vote.		
1868	849,760	655,692
1860	675,156	476,442
Increase in 8 years	174,610	179,220

The increase of votes in Pennsylvania was nearly 38 per cent., while in New York it was less than 26 per cent. Allowing for corresponding growth between 1868 and 1870, when the ninth census is to be taken, we may estimate that from 1860 to 1870 the population of Pennsylvania has increased at least 41 per cent., while that of New York has increased about 29 per cent. The Presidential vote of 1868 represented New York, according to the eighth census, taken that year, a population of 3,880,727. Add to this 29 per cent., and it will give New York a population in 1870 of 5,006,137. The vote of Pennsylvania in 1860 represented a population of 2,906,370. Add to this 41 per cent., and the population of Pennsylvania in 1870 will be 4,097,981. In round numbers, while New York has 5,000,000 inhabitants, Pennsylvania has 4,100,000. The superior growth of Pennsylvania is owing to the development of sources of wealth that do not exist in New York; coal, iron and oil being the principal.

TREASURER SPINNER is out in still another letter on the national banks and the funding of the debt, in which he says that the question now really is, shall the banks be permitted to have their own circulating notes secured by a United States stock bringing a low rate of interest, or shall the government issue its own notes and have as funds the $300,000,000 now issued and the banks thereby save the interest, which at even 4 per cent. would amount to twelve million dollars per annum. Persons who know what they assert, he says, are confident that a 4 per cent. bond for a thousand millions can be placed in Europe. Is it supposed, he inquires that under such circumstances the people will consent that the banks shall continue to receive 6 per cent. on their United States bonds, and receive interest on the loans made by them of the notes furnished them on their bonds deposited here? Besides, is there not great danger that the answer of the people would be, let the banks withdraw their stocks by a deposit of the moeey wherewith to redeem their circulating notes, and let the government issue $300,000,000 of its own notes instead, and save thereby to the people $18,000,000 taxation annually?

SAMUEL J. REEVES, a prominent manufacturer of Philadelphia, expresses his disgust of the Republican party, in a letter to Congressman MORRELL, of this State, in consequence of its position on the Tariff. He says:

If Protection and Domestic Industry are no longer a part of the Republican platform, *to be fought for* and maintained and supported against all attacks, then I intend to be counted out of the party. Moreover, I intend to use my influence to induce others to abandon it. I shall tell every man I meet, and on all occasions, that the party has tricked and betrayed those who have been their firmest and most ardent supporters. I think you must admit that nine-tenths of the iron manufacturers of the country, and nearly one-half their employees, have voted regularly the Republican ticket straight and sure. I believe that a majority of them are, just now, in that condition of mind that only a little more such action as is exhibited by Allison, Logan and Butler, in Committee of the Whole when the Tariff bill is under consideration, is needed to sever them from all party connection.

If nine-tenths of the iron manufacturers of the country have voted the Republican ticket straight and sure, they are now receiving their reward. The Republicans of New England, the West and Northwest, are certainly in favor of free trade, at least on the iron question. These sections, must in the time to come, control the country. They want free trade, high taxes for the people and exemption from all taxes of the bondholders. English capital will furnish iron, and the same capitalists absorb hundreds of millions of gold annually in the shape of interest on bonds.

Mr. MORRELL slaps back quite indignantly, and whilst acknowledging having received similar epistles from other sources, refuses to be comforted or leave the party. He says:

You concede, sir, that while this tremendous combat was raging, you, and other manufacturers as directly and largely interested in the result as yourself were far from the scene of strife, carefully attending to your own private affairs, and enjoying the comfort of your own firesides. You committed your fate and the best interests of the whole country to a few faithful representatives charged with many other weighty concerns, and always overworked, who received no aid from you in instructing and leading your friends and in combatting your foes. Looking back upon the varying phases of the strife, and recognizing that great peril has been happily averted, can you say that you did your duty? Is it fair or just, at this time, for you and other eminent Republicans, who have written me letters similar to yours, to denounce Congressmen who have defied the obloquy in the defense of threatened industries, and, after exhausting their salaries, have drawn upon their private means to sustain the cause which you have so much at heart; or is it fair or just to assail the party organization which gave them the office and authority, enabling them to render to you and the country such great service?

Now that the watchwords of the Republican party are disappearing, we are at a loss to know what the next move will be to induce cohesion. Another war might do it, and at the same time furnish an opportunity to make fortunes out of the blood and toil of our fellow citizens.

The blood heat of the last conflict is cooling, and the people are beginning to open a profit and loss account for themselves. The number of lives lost and dollars spent can be accurately measured. The dollars may be replaced, the lives cannot be recalled. The family circle once brightened by the presence of a father, son or brother, is now saddened and desolate, and will remain a monument of the cost of a war caused by this same party. The profit is the selection of the hero of that desolation to the Presidential chair, colossal fortunes by innumerable contractors, and the fixed presence of a horde of rapacious tax gatherers who will prey upon the industries of the people for generations to come. The utmost pretender of the party in power only claims for the 500,000 lives lost that it has made voters of slaves who will assist in perpetuating the corruptions of the hour by maintaining in power the Republican party.

What care they for the lives or property of the mass of the people, their griefs or their burdens, so they rule? What care they for the cries of relief from the overburdened tax-payer, so long as they get his gold for bonds which they purchased with paper at half their face? Therefore, we think nothing short of another war will save them from destruction. The GRANTS and SHERMANS are ready for it.

A WARNING.

Governor GEARY, in the absence of the Legislature, is employing his period for recreation, in issuing addresses upon political topics, thus invading the hallowed right of the State central committee, and ignoring the capacity of its Chairman to attend to such matters. To be sure JOHN COVODE is not a very good scholar, but long practice in signing contracts, including receipts for cadetships, his sign manual may be deciphered. His name to the bottom of an address would give the same warrant that it was his own production as does JOHN W. GEARY'S.

That the Executive has quarreled with the Chairman of the Republican executive committee we are well aware, but does this unpleasantness warrant a violent trespass upon the well defined duties of a political committee, charged by the party with this responsibility. Much less is the Governor to be excused for this latest irruption, on the ground that Senator CAMERON is about to be clothed with the authority of leadership. COVODE'S want of knowledge in conducting a campaign, which was made clear to the Governor last fall, in barely escaping defeat, should not be reflected upon CAMERON by this anticipatory address. He knows if any man does what the party requires, and would in his own way and good time have advised with his fellow partisans upon future issues. The Governor is of an impetuous turn, doubtless strengthened by his many hand to hand conflicts during the war, where it was not an unusual sight to see his white plume waving in the midst of a regiment of rebel cavalry, returning with dripping sword and unhacked body to the presence of his admiring command. Such men are not disposed to wait the tardy tactics of a CAMERON, nor brook the blunders of a stupid COVODE.

He means to cleave his way in politics as he carved his path to military fame. Upon no other theory can we account for the latest trumpet note of defiance to CAMERON, COVODE and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. His address is to the "Freemen of Pennsylvania" depicting the dangers through which they have passed, and their miraculous preservation by his veto of the attempt to appropriate a large portion of the Sinking Funds for the benefit of corrupt railroad corporations. He says:

The bill to distribute the securities in the sinking fund and substitute worthless obligations was sent to him only on the day preceding final adjournment. Borrowing time from the usual hours of rest, I was enabled, the next morning, to return the bill with my objections, to the House in which it had originated. There its further consideration was postponed, and no final judgment upon it was pronounced. It stands now among the open questions which may be revived at a future session. It may again be introduced and passed next winter or at any subsequent time, without embarrassment from any prior decision of either House against it. And if the membership of both Houses shall be so made up, at any time that a two-third vote for the measure can be obtained in each, its enactment into a law will become certain, and the burden of your taxes will be inevitably increased and prolonged.

Borrowing time from his usual hours of rest is good, in view of the fact that his Attorney General BREWSTER had the veto message carefully written out, long in advance of the final action of the Legislature.

Comprehensive and satisfactory as was that message, the Governor is under the impression that unless he throws the massive weight of his name at this particular moment of time before the public, instead of a mere majority, there will be two-thirds in favor of a similar project next winter. It is to avert this and sustain his veto that he suddenly prances into public view.

He also feels impelled to declare:

The State debt must be paid;—paid honestly and to the utmost farthing, and as soon as it can reasonably be done—to this doctrine I am irrevocably pledged in every possible manner—and the credit of the State must be kept up to its highest pint, in order that this important object may be most readily accomplished. No belief or suspicion of bad faith or of profligacy, on our part, should be permitted to get abroad or to derive the slightest support or countenance from the conduct of our government in any of its branches.

How paid honestly and to the utmost farthing? In gold, as the Democracy made it in the contract, or in depreciated paper, as changed by GEARY'S party? At this moment the State Treasurer refuses to pay the interest on the State debt in anything but paper, and yet this Governor indulges in the cheap talk that "no belief or suspicion of bad faith on our part should be permitted to get abroad." He knows it has got abroad and is familiar at home.

Shall we never get clear of this buncomb twaddle, addressed to a sensible people entirely conversant with the history of the Republican party for the past ten years?

LETTERS to Senators from Kentucky state that if a general amnesty act is passed, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE will certainly succeed GARRET DAVIS in the Senate in 1873. It is probable that a bill including several thousand names will be passed.

ONE step in the right direction, and one which augurs well for the Irish tenantry, is the introduction and passage in the English House of Commons, of the Irish Land Bill. It will undoubtedly pass the upper branch of Parliament, although the prejudices of the aristocracy may delay it for a while. The bill will do much toward the amelioration of some of the manifold abuses under which Ireland is now laboring. It is the first measure ever proposed by the imperial government, whose avowed object is the protection of the tenants and the restraining of the landlords; and this of itself is a long step in advance of all previous legislation. It is intended to give to the tenant a rightful claim upon his crop and improvements, for though, in the strict interpretation of the law, this has been conceded heretofore, yet through the legal circumlocution and other devices, the landlord has always been able to avoid its practical application. The privilege of conceiving the rental at pleasure, annulling leases whenever landlords saw fit, has virtually placed the temporary occupants of the land completely in the power of the proprietors, and brought ejectment and all its sufferings and losses upon the heads of the weaker party. Now, by the operation of this bill, whenever the tenant is served with a notice to quit, he can either buy the land, or sell whatever improvements he may have placed thereon. No interference with the political or religious opinions of the tenant is tolerated, and he is guarded as far as possible from the exactions and oppressions which have previously weighed him down, and forced him to regard landlords, rent collectors and the authorities which supported them, as his bitterest enemies. Such a bill as this seems to be, if strictly and impartially enforced, will do more to pacify Ireland than a hundred thousand bayonets.

A DECISION AFFECTING SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

LONDON, June 5.—Midnight.—The Court of Chancery, yesterday, in the suit of the Lincoln Institute of Philadelphia as claimants for a share of the fund left by Haratio Ward for the orphans of soldiers who fell in the defense and restoration of the Union, gave a decision refusing the claim. The property of Mr. Ward was left chiefly to the Soldiers' Orphan Institutes of New York and Pennsylvania.

But no institution in New York or Pennsylvania has received any portion of the bequest. We understand some school in Iowa has been fortunate enough to gobble it.

THE people everywhere are repudiating Radicalism and spurning Radical rule; and the last, as well as most bitter pill the leaders of the party have had to swallow, is the result of the Washington municipal election, which took place on Monday. That city had been under the rule of BOWEN, (the first fruits of negro suffrage there,) as Mayor, and so flagrant had been the wrongs and outrages of his administration, that reform was loudly called for. The whole influence of the Government, of the Radical press, and of administration officials, was thrown in the scale for BOWEN, yet he was defeated by the Reform canditate, M. G EMORY, by over three thousand votes. The conservatives, or reformers, have carried every ward in the city. The most galling thing to the ultra Radicals must be, that about one-third of the colored vote was cast against them. The newly elected Mayor EMORY, is a Republican, but was voted for by Democrats and the conservative, reform element of the city. FORNEY'S wail, as well as that of SUMNER, *et id omne genus*, will be more terrible than that of the dying gorilla, more heart-rendering than the midnight song of the screech-owl.

THE defeat of Bowen and victory of Emery yesterday, was a regular Waterloo for the City Hall "ring" with which the city has been cursed during the last year. Emery carried every ward in the city, and has 3,219 majority.

The above item refers to Washington City, but can be made applicable to this city whenever any of the City Hall ring proposes to test their popularity before the tax payers.

IF the rumor of the alliance between Russia and Egypt against Turkey, should prove true, Europe would become once more the scene of general war. Any declaration of war against Turkey to which Russia should be a party would mean a war against Russia by France, and possibly by England. And more especially would a war whose issue should determine the future dominion of Egypt and of the commerce of the Mediterranean mean a war to which France would be a party.

Coming upon the heels of the report that the CZAR of Russia is about to abdicate his throne, on account of ill-health, it seems very improbable that there is any truth in this rumor of a Russo-Egyptian alliance. The bourse is a barometer too easily agitated by unreal causes to be trusted in the foretelling of tremendous storms.

WE regret to find the Hon. GEO. H. PENDLETON still suffering from a sprained ankle, occasioned by being thrown from his carriage a year ago, with the prospect that it will never get well. He moves slowly with the assistance of a cane. Otherwise he is in good health, and hopeful that the principles of which he is so able an advocate, will soon prevail.

THE accumulated evidence from all parts of Mexico reveals the condition of that country as in every sense deplorable. Financially bankrupt, socially demoralized, and politically disrupted, there is protection neither for property nor persons. Trial by jury is suspended and special taxes are levied by mere Governors of States. Brigandage is a favorite occupation of dissatisfied citizens and defeated polititians. Congress is without authority and the President without power. The New York *Tribune* says it had hoped braver and wiser things from this people after the expulsion of the French, and it reluctantly confesses to grave disappointment at witnessing this result of republican rule in that unfortunate country. There are those, however, who expected nothing better than has followed from the destruction of about the only civilized government—that of Maximilian—which has been set up in Mexico for many a long day.

WHAT a land of wonders—or, what a whopper! In a recent number of LIPPINCOTT'S *Magazine* is an article on Florida, which says there are many lakes there which have holes in the bottom, and underground communications, so that they will sometimes shrink away to a mere cupfull, leaving many square miles of surface uncovered, and again fill up from below, spread out over their former area. Some of them have outlets in the ocean, far from shore, bursting up a perpetual spring of fresh water, in the very midst of the briny saltness of the sea. In times of low water, during a long, exhaustive dry season, men have gone underground, in one of these subterranean rivers, from lake to lake, a distance of eight miles.

THE Radical organs claim that the intentions of the administration are good, but admit that it is not wholly free from the charge of being a failure in its action. BYRON once said that a certain unmentionable locality was "paved with good ntentions," and he was not far amiss in the assertion. What are intentions worth without the ability to put them in execution? They are worse than nothing. This blundering first in one direction and then in another, under the excuse that there was an intention to do right, will not save the country from the evils under which it is laboring. These are not the times for an administration without a policy, and without an aim, save the ease and comfort of its individual members. "Good intentions" do not answer the contract. The people want good deeds, as well.

WHAT is in the wind? Does it mean war? Eastern papers inform us that France and Germany have for some time been competing with each other for our surplus breadstuffs. They are also buying largely in Liverpool; so much so as to precipitate that market into an excitement. There is nothing in the crop accounts to explain this. France and Germany usually have a surplus to spare to Great Britain. The former seems to have been an exporter of breadstuffs till recently. What does this turn of affairs mean?

THAT'S what's the matter. An exchage reviewing the life of BUTLER, says that he is always "glozing his glib pretenses of legality for a lawless act, and carrying the whitewash brush of hypocrisy to efface the blood spots of the Constitution's violent death." We always thought that BUTLER had a queer way about him, and the above explanation is entirely satisfactory.

SOUTHERN men who are now prescribed and wish to vote must prepare to eat more dirt. The Committee on Reconstruction has resolved, as a rule, not to remove the political disabilities of any person who has not petitioned for such removal. The mere recommendations of friends or high officials are not respected. Those desiring relief must petition with proper submission, as each case is considered upon its merits.

THE developments regarding BULLOCK and Company's movements on the Georgia question seem to have produced a change in the Reconstruction Committee's programme. They have agreed to amend the Georgia bill so as to require the Legislature to be re-elected next fall. This provision, it will be noticed, is even stronger than the BINGHAM amendment. The committee will probably take up and dispose at their next meeting of the question of general amnesty.

THE brutal prejudice against the Jews which General ULYSSES S. GRANT did so much to foster, has broken out in a massacre in Turkey. It is not to be lamented that the greatest modern example of bigotry and intolerance should have been afforded by one who is now the President of the United States. The Christians in Turkey who now persecute the Jews, are much the same kind of Christians as some of our Radicals.

THE Boston *Courier* calls Mr. SUMNER'S attention to the violation of his bill by a colored company in Indianopolis, who purpose building an exclusive hotel in that city, from which white folks will be shut out.

WHY don't they crow? That bright and shining Radical light, WHITTEMORE, is re-elected to Congress by 8,000 majority in South Carolina. Is not such a victory worth crowing over?

THE Grand Sachem TWEED, of New York, gave nearly six thousand dollars to pay the fare of returning Fenians. The big Indian will likely be a candidate for President.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Second Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, June 6.

SENATE.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Spencer, granting lands to the State of Alabama to aid in the construction of the Savannah and Memphis Railroad.

By Mr. Stewart, to prohibit contracts for servile labor.

Mr. Stewart explained that the bill was intended to apply to Chinese emmigration. He said in making Coolie labor contracts the Chinese contractors took advantage of the peculiar religious views of the Chinese to provide for their return to their native land dead or alive. These contracts were for four years, and the Chinese dared not break the contract, for fear, in case of death, their body might not be returned to their own country. The bill would break up this coolie system by prohibiting contracts for a longer period than six months; while it also provided for the return of the Chinese to their own country. This period would be long enough to enable the immigrants to pay the expenses of their passage, and not long enough to make their importation as a system of means of profit. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD the Texas Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order.

Mr. WILLIAMS' joint resolution for the increase of pay of the Assistant Census Marshal, was taken up, amended and passed. As amended, it provides that the increase shall not exceed fifty per cent of the present compensation, nor shall the entire compensation be more than eight dollars per day, exclusive of mileage for the time actually employed; an additional allowance to be made, when, by reason of sparseness of the population, the compensation allowed by law is insufficient.

Mr. PATTERSON called up a bill to repeal all existing laws authorizing the transportation and exportation of goods, wares and merchandise in bond by Mexico, overland, or by inland water. He said the Secretary of the Treasury was anxious for the passage of the bill, as it would do away with an immense amount of smuggling on the Mexican border.

Mr. CHANDLER remarked that the saving to be effected by it would amount to six millions per annum. The bill was passed without debate.

The Indian appropriation bill was proceeded with and variously amended. A proposed amendment to the rules was discussed. It provides for the termination of the debate on an amendment to the appropriation bill by a two-third vote; also, that no amendment to the appropriation bill other than such as directly related to appropriations in a bill, be received or adopted without a two-third vote.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the proposition as an attempt to introduce a rule of the previous question, which had never yet been resorted to in the Senate.

Mr. HAMLIN, while favoring the fullest discussion, was in favor of the amendment as doing away with tiresome and unnecessary debates.

There was no action taken.

The amendments reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs were adopted, appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for industrial schools among various Indian tribes, and fifty thousand dollars for Indian service in Alaska.

Mr. DAVIS reported an amendment to give the Choctaw Indians two hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of bonds bearing date July 1st, 1866, in execution of treaties and stipulations.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM moved the bonds be those of 1861.

Both amendments were rejected on the ground that the Choctaws aided the rebellion.

After a brief session, the Senate took a recess.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. JONES, of North Carolina, incorporating a branch of the contemplated Trans-Continental Railroad Company as the North Carolina Western Railroad Company.

By Mr. NEWSHAM—To provide for the payment of loyal claims for property taken or destroyed by the United States; also, to proivde for the repair of levees on Red river between the mouth and Shreveport.

By Mr. HARRIS—For the appointment of a committee to consider a system for leveeing Mississippi lands.

By Mr. PROSSER—To authorize the President to submit a proposition to the Spanish Government for a settlement of the difficulties in Cuba by arbitration or otherwise.

By Mr. ARNELL—To establish a freedmen's homestead commission. Also, to authorize the payment of bounty to colored men enrolled as slaves.

By Mr. CONGER—For the building of Custom House, etc., at Port Huron, Michigan.

By Mr. NELSON, of Minnesota—For an improvement on the Harbor of Dunleith. Also authorizing the Huron Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Mississippi river.

By Mr. Taffe—Granting public lands to the Great Nehama Valley Railroad.

Mr. WARD offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill abolishing the tariff on coal. He moved the previous question, which was seconded, and under its operation the resolution was agreed to by a vote of 113 for, to 79 against.

The following bills were introduced by Mr. Negley: To encourage the establishment of steamship lines to ports in Europe, India and China.

By Mr. Sargent—To amend the act of June 20th, 1868, imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco so as to allow the same drawback as allowed on rum and alcohol.

On motion of Mr. DAWES the rules were suspended, and the order of the House requiring an adjournment at five o'clock was rescinded.

Mr. Banks moved to suspend the rules and assign Tuesday of next week, and from day to day thereafter, for consideration, the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in reference to Cuba, stating he would not allow the subject to consume more than one or two days at the farthest.

The House refused to suspend the rules, and Mr. Banks modified his motion by confining it to one day, Tuesday of next week.

Mr. Farnsworth said that his objection was that the subject of Cuba would displace other public business. He considered that an outrage and a humbug. The motion was agreed to by 134 yeas to 20 nays.

Mr. BANKS called attention to the fact of the recent publication of what pur-

ported to be the report af the committee. It was published without the authority or knowledge of the committee, and he regretted exceedingly its publication. It was an imperfect report of a statement read to the committee on the 7th of March last, and had been kept confinential. He asked that the majority and minority reports might be published in the *Globe* before the day assigned. It was so ordered.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the River and Harbor appropriation bill, and sundry civil expenses in the Appropriation bill, which were made special orders, the former for next Thursday and the latter for Wednesday of next week. He stated these were the last of the appropriation bills.

Mr. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize the refunding and consolidation of the national debt and for other purposes, which was recommitted and ordered printed. It authorizes the issue of $1,000,000,000 of coupon and registered thirty year bonds, redeemable in coin, bearing four per cent. coin interest, which is to be exempt from all Federal State, municipal or local taxation. The total bonded debt is not to be increased, but new bonds are to be exchanged for outstanding five-twenty bonds at par value. The fourth section authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to sell all surplus gold in the treasury, the proceeeds of which to be used in buying up and cancelling five-twenty bonds. Subsequent sections authorize the cancellation and destruction of bonds now or hereafter held as sinking and special funds, a detailed record thereof to be kept, and the same to be deducted from the outstanding public debt, and says an amount equal to the interest on all bonds belonging to the sinking funds shall be applied to the paymeat of the public debt. They also authorize the issue of three per cent. certificates in return for gold deposited for not less than thirty days with Treasurers of the United States, which may be received at par with accrued interest, in payment for bonds authorized by this act.

The House then resumed consideration of the bill to reduce taxation. The question being on Mr. Schenck's motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote, whereby the main question was ordered on his amendment, viz: the first section of the tariff bill.

The motion was agreed to and the amendment adopted—130 to 43.

Mr. SCHENCK offered an amendment to the second section of the Tariff bill, being a free list section. The previous question was seconded by a vote of 102 to 40 and the amendment was adopted.

Mr. SCHENCK then offered as an amendment the third section relieving from tonnage duties vessels in coastwise made and fisheries. Agreed to without division.

Mr. SCHENCK then offered the first and last sections modified so as to make it apply only to imported goods in bonded warehouses. Agreed to without division.

Mr. SCHENCK then moved the previous question on the Engrossment bill and the third reading of the bill. The motion was seconded and the bill passed—130 to 35, all the negative votes being Democratic.

Mr. GARFIELD moved that the special order for the Currency bill to-morrow be extended also to Wednesday. Agreed to, and the speeches on Wednesday limited to ten minutes.

Each House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Postoffice Appropriation bill. The amendment to make the pay of letter carriers $1,100 a year was rejected, as was one striking out the appropriation for that object. The letter carrier system was restricted to cities of not less than 40,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Dawes offered an amendment, providing that no part of the appropriation for stamped envelopes shall be used except for a supply sufficient to last till next October, and except to carry out the contracts hereafter to be made with the lowest bidder on samples to be furnished by the Post Master General. Adopted. The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House and it passed.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill to prohibit contracts for servile labor. Referred.

Recess. The evening session was held exclusively for general debate.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

SENATE.

The following bills were introduced: To change the location of certain railroads in Minnesota, and to grant the right of way to the Arkansas and Delta Railroad, and to aid the construction of the same.

The Senate set apart Tuesday next the fourteenth, for the consideration of business from the Committee on Commerce, and the bill for the apportionment of representatives in Congress among the States, was made the special order for Thursday, the 9th.

A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to change the boundaries of the land districts without increasing their number, was passed.

The proposed amendment to the rules, by providing for the calling of the previous question in the Senate, etc., was discussed until one o'clock.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to pass the bill over, so as to take up the bill for a through railroad line to New York and Chattanooga, and the Cincinnati Railroad bill.

Not agreed to, and the Indian Appropriation bill was proceeded with.

Mr. POMEROY offered, as an amendment, a bill for the removal of the Osage Indians in Kansas, and the sale of their reservation to actual settlers at $1 25 per acre, and the settlement of the tribe in the Indian country.

Mr. DAVIS inquired whether there was any stealage in the bill.

Mr. POMEROY replied if there was the Committee on Indian Affairs should have found it out. He did not know of any.

Mr. DAVIS said he would admit, if Mr. Pomeroy did not know of any stealage in the bill, there must be none.

Mr. MORRILL offered an amendment that the lands disposed of at $1 25 per acre, be for the benefit of the Indians, and providing homes for them.

Mr. MORTON believed the reservation system a failure.

Mr. MORRILL'S amendment was lost, 17 to 25.

Soon after the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.

The bill making Kansas City, Mo., a post of delivery, was passed.

The bill authorizing that terms of courts be held at Helena, Ark., was passed.

The bill regulating paoments of members in cases of contested elections was taken up.

Mr. DAWES favored the principal of the bill to pay only half of the compensation to the sitting member, whose seat was contested, until the contest was decided. Within twelve years, $179,000 had been paid to persons who had no right to a dollar of the public money, and the present Congress had paid $150,000 more, besides having to appoint five different committees on contested seats.

Mr. WILLARD favored the paying only of the member proving his right to the seat.

Mr. MARSHALL opposed the bill on the ground that it would increase the evil.

Finally the bill was laid on the table by a vote of 90 to 80.

The House then proceeded to the bill reported by Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Banking, to increase the banking facilities, and for other purposes

Mr. GARFIELD addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of the bill. After discussing the general subject of distinction between coin and paper money, he quoted from Robert Patterson, of Scotland, to show that the paper circulation of the united kingdom has been practically stationary for twenty-five years, and that the wealth and trade of the kingdom had quadrupled in that time. The principal instrument of British trade was the check or draft on the bank, not 5 per cent of the business being transacted in coin or paper money, 95 per cent being transacted through banks, in drafts, bills, and transfers of credit. This remarkable fact showed that the bank was to-day a great mechanism for facilitating trade, rather than coin or notes. He believed the first great want of the country was sound currency, exchangeable into coin but as that was impossible at the present, and beyond his aspirations, he would say that the second great want of the country was increased facilities for making exchanges, whether in the form of paper notes, or banking credits. That was the great and pressing demand of the hour. He replied to the argument as to the distribution of the currency, arguing that no matter how distributed, it would flow in channels regulated by the laws of trade, and could not be regulated by any absolute provisions of statute laws. He continued at length in advocacy of the merits of the bill, and in reply to objections made thereto.

Mr. COX opposed the bill in all its parts.

Various amendments were offered and ordered printed.

Mr. SMITH, of Vermont, supported the bill.

Mr. MORGAN made an argument against it, and called on the Southern and Western members to combine against the Eastern bondholders and defeat this bill.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's speech, Mr. LYNCH introduced the joint resolution removing the navy yard from Charlestown, Massachusetts, to Kettery, Maine.

The Senate amendment authorizing an increased pay to census takers, was passed.

The House took a recess till evening to debate the Currency bill.

HOUSE—EVENING SESSION.

But few members were present. Several prepared speeches on the currency bill were read or ordered to be printed. The proceedings had no public interest. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

SENATE.

Mr. FERRY presented a memorial from Mr. Hatch setting forth that his rights as an American citizen had been violated in his unjustifiable arrest, imprisonment and sentence to death, by the Dominican authorities, and that his release was prevented by the interposition of Gen. Babcock, an officer of the United States army, who was acting as Commissioner for the annexation of San Domingo.

Mr. FERRY commented upon the case, asserting that Mr. Babcock had stated that the imprisonment of Hatch was necessary to prevent him divulging in Washington certain objections to the ratification of the Dominican treaty. If the truth of this assertion was shown, Mr. Batcock deserved no longer to be an officer of the United States.

Mr. SUMNER—He ought to be cashiered at once.

Mr. FERRY moved the reference of the matter to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to send for persons and papers.

Mr. CHANDLER said that Mr. Hatch was a troublesome, worthless scoundrel, who, without any authority, had given a certificate to a ship of war to leave the port of San Domingo to prey upon the Dominican Government, and in various ways co-operated with the rebels. He thought the great mistake of that government was that they had not executed him.

Mr. FERRY said Hatch was a resident of the town in which he himself lived, he knew him, and would trust to his honor and integrity as quickly as he would trust the Senator from Michigan. After the exceedingly vile language of that gentleman, it was necessary a word should be said in defence of Mr. Hatch. He proceeded to show that the authority for the statement of Mr. Chandler would be proved unfounded.

Mr. SUMNER considered the question not a personal one, but as involving the graver question of an attempt of an army officer to negotiate a treaty of the United States, and for that purpose lending himself to a machination to keep an American citizen in prison.

Mr. TRAYER was not to be drawn into a crusade against an officer of the government upon sinister motives. He felt confident that the officer would come out of the investigation unscathed, and the charge be proven unfounded.

Mr. SCOTT said if information of the conduct of the agents of the President of the United States was needed, some other means of obtaining it should be resorted to. If the Senate required further light for its guidance in ratifying the treaty, it might obtain it more readily than by this indirect way of assailing the President.

After further discussion, Mr. Sumner said he preferred the reference to a special committee, and suggested to make the number of the committee six.

The suggestion was accepted by Mr. Ferry, when a motion for a special committee of seven was adopted, without a division.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then proceeded with.

Mr. POMEROY'S amendment for the removal of the Osage Indians was agreed to, and various other amendments were debated.

The VICE PRESIDENT announced the Special Committee to investigate the imprisonment of Hatch by the Dominican government—Messrs. Nye, Ferry, Howard Williams, Warner, Schurz and Vickers. The Senate went into executive session and about an hour after took a recess.

HOUSE.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill to amend the act of May 30th, 1863, for the survey and sale of public lands, by providing that the money deposited for the survey shall be credited as part payment for the lands. Passed.

Mr. HAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill to amend the supplementary pension act of July 16th, 1866, by providing that persons who lost the use of both eyes, both hands, or both feet, in the service, if so disabled as to require permanent aid or attendance of other persons, shall be paid the arrears of pension from the passage of that act to the date of their disability at the rate of twenty-five dollars per month. Passed.

Mr. PAINE introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to transfer to the national asylum for disabled soldiers, in Milwaukee, six pieces of condemned ordnance, to be placed in the soldiers cemetery there. Passed.

Mr. INGERSOLL advocated an increase of the circulating medium, and protested against resuming specie payment while the country was a debtor nation, and had not more than $150,000,000 or $200,000,000. The idea of specie payment was a delusion, a cheat and a fraud. He hoped the people of the United States would see that. No State bank or private bank should ever be organized on a specie basis.

Mr. BURCHARD move to amend by inserting an additional amendment requiring National Banks to keep in coin, or coin certificates, the interest falling due on the bonds deposited in the Treasury until the reserve requited to be kept shall consist wholly of coin and coin certificates.

Mr. ALLISON offered an amendment reducing the proposed new issue from $90,000,000 to $55,000,000.

Mr. RANDALL argued that this was not the time for pressing the bill, and said he would move to postpone it. He advocated an amendment he had offered, authorizing an issue of 300,000,000 in greenbacks and the exemption and cancellation of an equal amount of national bank notes, with the prohibition of any further issue of national bank notes. The circulation should be all greenbacks, and if it had, specie payment would have been reached before this time.

Mr. COBURN thought this not the time for any Radical changes in currency. All that was asked was an increase in the currency, so as to supply the fair distribution of it to sections at present destitute. The distribution should be on a basis of population. He argued that the first section of the bill did not actually increase the circulation $95,000,000, but only $57,000,000. That was owing to a peculiarity in the Banking Law. He declared that no more Radical measures of contraction could be adopted than the pending bill, and therefore it could never obtain his consent. His proposition was to redistribute $50,000,000, and reissue $44,000 000 of greenbacks in place of the 3 per cent. certificates now used as a reserve. This would save the Government $350,000 a year. He favored the adoption of the first section, without any of the succeeding sections, and the increase of circulation would be only $57,000,000, and then the South and West would still have less circulation than before the war.

Mr. HOTCHKISS opposed the section for the issue of four and a half per cent. bonds, but approved the sections authorizing the establishment of national banks, and the issue of specie payment notes, regarding it as an approach to resumption.

Mr. HOLMAN expressed the conviction that the bill would fail, and condemned the national banking system, declaring that the whole machinery of the Government seemed in its interests. No government has ever shown so much favor to capital, and so much indifference to labor, as the United States Government has within the last few years. This bill, he believed, was another movement in the interest of capital.

Mr. PACKARD advocated the bill, and Messrs. Kelly, Lynch, and Kerr opposed it. Others were opposed to it because it would operate as a contraction of the currency. He declared himself in favor of withdrawing every dollar of the National Bank circulation, and substituting for it greenbacks, so as to make the aggregate greenback currency equivalent to all existing currency.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to amend the bill by striking out that part of the second section allowing the cancellation of greenbacks, and striking out all succeeding sections except the eleventh.

Mr. GARFIELD, in reply, said, those gold sections which he wished struck out had passed the Senate after a most elaborate and careful debate, and with all the limits of the banking law applied to them. He offered as a substitute the original bill, with sections three, four, five, six and twelve struck out, and with a section inserted instead of the Funding section.

After discussion and explanations an understanding was had that all amendments offered be considered as pending and ordered printed. Only two, however, were to be regarded as amendments to the substitute.

After further desultory discussion, a vote was taken on a motion by Mr. Eldridge to adjourn, resulting in, yeas, 79; nays, 75.

The SPEAKER then announced that the bill would go to the bottom of the bills on the Speaker's table, and the House, at 5:45 P. M. adjourned.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW YORK, June, 8.—Last evening while the clerks in Frankfield's jewelry store, on Sixth avenue, were waiting on customers, a well dressed person entered the store and loitered around a case of valuable diamonds. After he had left they discovered that diamonds valued at four thousand dollars had also disappeared.

A special to the *Herald*, dated Brownsville, Texas, says: A formidable fillibustering expedition is organizing against Mexico. The leaders of the expedition are to be former officers in the United States and Confederate armies. It is stated that Gen. Rosecrans assumes supreme command, and the headquarters of the movement are in New York, with subordinate departments in Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Houston, and other places. General S. Bankhead Magruder, commander of the New Orleans portion, is playing a prominent part. A grand passage over the Rio Grande into Mexico occurs two months hence. It is said that Escobedo the commander of the Mexicans and Rosecans have come to an understanding whereby for a consideration, the former permits the successful crossing of the fillibusters. They are to enter the country in squads as emigrants, &c. Escobedo withdraws the Mexican troops from the borders to enable the expedition to enter, organize and advance as military forces. A collision then takes place, Escobedo breaks and retreats in utter confusion, and then aids the fillibusters in conquering the country, establishing, with Rosecrans or some one else at the head, which government will ultimately be turned over to the United States authorities.

Frederick Kelling, a German, stabbed James Eagan, an Irishman, to the heart, in a slaughter house at Weaverton road, in Union Hill, New Jersey. The affair arose from an ill-feeling between the German and Irish butchers. Eagan called Kelling a liar, and the latter retorted, when Eagan drew a revolver and threatened to blow Kelling's heart out, but Kelling immediately plunged a knife into Eagan's heart, then drew it out calmly and walked into a saloon, called for a drink, and subsequently surrendered himself.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

THE CUBAN QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

The House has agreed to consider the Cuban question on Tuesday next. The position heretofore taken by the administration is ably sustained by the minority report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, drawn up by Judge Orth, of Indiana, and signed by four members. They say they cannot agree with the views of Mr. Banks and his associates, but think the bill reported by Mr. Orth, some time ago, might be passed. The bill makes it a misdemeanor to fit out and equip ships of war with the intent that they shall be employed in the service of any European Prince or State for the purpose of subduing American colonies claiming independence, and provides for the forfeiture of ships or vessels so fitted out or equipped.

NEW ARMY ORDER.

A new army order instructs commanders to keep intruders off the Indian lands until the Indian titles thereto are extinguished.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: James B. Delford, of Indiana, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado; Samuel D. Houston, Receiver of Public Money at Junction City, Kansas; O. H. Lawrence, Postmaster at Burlingames, Kansas.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The Reconstruction Committee this morning attached to the Georgia bill a proviso that nothing therein should interfere with an election in Georgia this fall, as provided by the Georgia Constitution, and the Committee resolved to postpone action with regard to Tennessee until next session.

GRAND COUNCIL OF THE INDIAN DELEGATES.

The Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner Parker, General Smith and Messrs. Colyer and Brunot, met Red Cloud and the other Indian delegates to-day in a grand council. The Indians were rigged in full finery, and seemed impressed with the importance of the council. Secretary Cox made a long address to the Indians on behalf of the President, assuring them that if they would go to their reservations and keep the peace, all rations and goods promised would be sent by the Government, and agents sent to them to see that they get everything. In regard to giving them arms and ammunition, the Secretary said they would not be given them at present, but after they have kept themselves peaceable on the reservations for a time these would be furnished.

After Secretary Cox's speech Red Cloud shook hands with those at the table in the Council room, and delivered the following oration:

SPEECH OF RED CLOUD.

"I came from where the sun sets. You were raised on chairs. I want to set where the sun sets." Here the Indian warrior sat upon the floor, Indian fashion, and proceeded. "The Great Spirit has raised me this way; he raised me naked. I run no opposition to the great father who sits in the White House; I don't want to fight; I have offered my prayer to the Great Father, so that I might come here safe and well. What I have to say to you, and to these men, and to my Great Father, is this. Look at me, I was raised where the sun rises, and I come from where he sets. Whose voice was first heard in this land? It was the red people who raised the bow. The Great Father may be good and kind, but I can't see it. I am good and kind to the white people, and have given them my lands, and have now come from where the sun sets to see you. The Great Father has sent his people out there and left me nothing but an island. Our nation is melting away like snow on the side of the hills where the sun is warm, while your people are like the blades of grass in the spring, when summer is coming. I don't want to see the white people making roads in our country. Now that I have come into my Great Father's land, see if I have any blood when I return home. The white people have sprinkled blood on the blades of grass about the line of Fort Fetterman. Tell the Great Father to remove that fort, and then we will be peaceful, and there will be no more troubles. I have got two mountains in that country, Black Hills and Big Horn. I want no roads there; there have been stakes driven in that country, and I want them removed. I have told these things three times and now have come here to tell them for the fourth time. I have made up my mind to talk away. I don't want my reservation on the Missouri, the home of these people. I hear that my children and old men are dying off like sheep. The country don't suit them. I was born at the forks of the Platte. My father and mother told me that the land there belonged to me. From the north and west the red nation has come into the great fathers house. We are the last of the Ogallatas. We have come to know the facts from our father, why the promises which have been made to us have not been kept. I want two or three aders that we ask for, at the mouth of Horse Creek. In 1852 there was a treaty made, and the man who made the treaty (alluding to General Mitchell, who performed that service for the Government), told me the truth. Goods which have been sent out to me have been stolen along the road, and only a handful would reach me to go among my nation.

Look at me here. I am poor and naked; I was not raised with arms, and always want to be peaceable. The Great Spirit has raised you to read and write, and he has put papers before you, but he has not raised me in that way. The men whom the President sends us, soldiers and all, have no sense and no heart. I know it to-day. I didn't ask that whites should go through my country, killing game, and it is the Great Father's fault. You are the people who should keep peace. For the railroads you are passing through my country, I have not received so much as a brass ring for the land they occupy. I wish you to tell that to my great father. You whites make all the ammunition. What is the reason you don't give it to me? Are you afraid I am going to war? You are great and powerful, and I am only a handful. I do not want it for that purpose, but to kill game with. I suppose I must, in time, go to farming, but I can't do it right away.

His remarks elicited commendatory grunts from the Indians present. Little Bear followed, complaining of the bad treatment.

Secretary Cox promised that their complaints should be attended to by the great father.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Execiutive Session to-day, confirmed the followng nominations: E. Peshene Smith Examiner of Claims in the State Department; —— Marston, of New Hampshire, Governor of Idaho Territory; Andrew Aiken, Register of Deeds at the Land Office of the District of Kansas; W. A. Shannon, Receiver of Public Money, same District; Lamon N. Judd, Register of the Land Office, Springfield, Dakota; Gabriel B. Girsberg, Receiver same District; Enos Stedman, Register Pembina, Dakota; George F. Potter, Receiver of the same; Samuel D. Houstin, Receiver at Junction City, Kansas; Lewis C. Rockwell, Attorney at Colorado Territory; W. West, Consul at Rio Janeiro; Assessor of Internal Revenue, Henry W. Smith, Seventh District of Ohio; Collector of Internal Revenue, Horatio Woodbury, Second District of Indiana; Postmasters—Susan H. Burbridge, Hopkinsville, Kentucky; James B. Sievens, Akron, Iowa; George Gidds, Johnstown, Iowa.

SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

After confirming the nominations, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution offered by Mr. Schurz yesterday, directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to investigate the history of negotiations from the San Domingo treaty. An animated debate ensued, in the course of which the resolution and its probable effect was discussed and characterized in somewhat heated terms. It was charged by its opponents, and denied by its advocates, that it was designed to prejudice the treaty and delay action thereon, until after the date fixed for the exchange of ratifications. It was also argued that the desired information could be obtained in other ways, which would not involve the danger of defeating the treaty by mere delay or indirections. Finally, the resolution was tabled by a very close vote, Messrs. Morton, Chandler and Howard being the principal speakers against, and Messrs. Schurz and Sumner in its favor. The debate lasted nearly two hours, and developed much more favorably the feeling towards a treaty than heretofore.

MR. COBURN'S AMENDMENT.

The amendment offered by Mr. Coburn to the currency bill, provides first, that the banking capital be increased fifty millions on the present basis, and second, for a redistribution of fifty millions, and third, for the issue of forty-four millions United States notes as a substitute for the 3 per cent. bank reserves.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The mixed commission for the settlement of claims between Mexico and the United States will resume its session next Monday. Some of the cases which have been prepared during the months of its recess will then be considered. A gentleman largely interested says there are upwards of two thousand claims, which may occupy five years in their adjudication.

THE OREGON ELECTION.

Private dispatches received from Oregon by Senator Williams and others, say the election there is exceedingly close, and that it is impossible to foretell the result. It is judged from the best information that the Democrats have carried the State ticket, electing their Governor, and that the Republicans have secured the Legislature by a majority of two or three on joint ballot, thereby assuring Mr. Williams' re-election to the United States Senate. Owen county, which two years ago gave one hundred and fifty Democratic majority, now gives the Republican ticket four hundred majority. The Democratic majorities have fallen off throughout the State, and the Republican vote increased.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

A Washington correspondent, giving details of the alleged attempts of Cubans to bribe and influence parties in favor of the recognition of belligerency, briefly says the truth seems to be that two contracts were made with well known persons there to operate upon Congress and the press in favor of Cuban independence. It is said the first attempt was made on a brother of the President, and was decidedly quashed. The second attempt was made upon Representatives Shanks and Williams. Shanks kicked the agent down stairs and Williams declined decidedly.

Butler's report to-day will clearly exhibit investigation, asking power to compel several agents to answer, hoping to wring secrets from them. Senor Ruis, also interviewed, denies positively ever having made a contract with agents for influencing Cuban sympathy in Congress. He was present when General Picket met Lemus and made proposals to furnish arms from Kentucky in exchange for Cuban bonds. The contract, however, was never completed. A contract being a bargain, should hold good, if belligerent rights were granted. He also gave the reporter the particulars of various attempts of lobbyists to exhort money for exercising their influence upon Congress and newspapers.

The *World's* special says that the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the Cuban question will be made public for the use of the House to-day. The Committee has already decided to report a resolution in favor of impartial neutrality on the part of the government between Spain and Cuba, thus giving the latter the same privileges that are now accorded to Spain. An additional resolution will probably be ordered calling on both parties to wage war on a basis recognized by civil nations, and protesting against the execution of prisoners of war.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

RUTLAND, VT., June 8.—The night train from Boston ran into a culvert last night, two miles east of Summit Station. An engine and car were sent from the latter place to render assistance; and after taking aboard passengers and train men, started for Rutland. About a mile north of Summit the relief train ran into another culvert, a passenger car going down with the engine.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

Killed—Thomas R. Abbott, Lowell, Mass.; Joseph S. Hardy, Rutland.

Wounded—E. M. Foss, Rutland; George Kenney, Rutland, A. R. Fields, Greenfield, Mass.; Douglas Flint, New York; W. H. Emerson, Boston; W. H. Hoyt and Nathan Rice, Cambridge, N. Y.; J. Howard, Rutland; all scalded.

J. W. McFarland, of Salem, N. Y., and E. R. Haskell, of Rutland, each had a hip broken; Truman Brooks, of Stoddard, N. H., and W. J. Pierce, of Boston, legs broken; C. L. Eaton, Bristol, Vt., face and shoulders badly cut. A few others received injuries.

Governor Page and Col. Merrill, with a number of surgeons, have been at the scene of the disaster to-day, rendering assistance.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE PORTUGUESE CABINET.

LISBON, June 6.—The complexion of the new Portuguese Ministry is of a most liberal type. Senor Sampaio, Minister of the Interior, being conservative, failing to reconcile the politics with those of the coadjutors, has resigned. Senor Figaniere Y. Moras has been accredited the Portuguese Minister to Washington.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The *Times* augurs the defeat of the tariff bill in Congress. Such a result will be beneficial, because of having a tendency to modify the party ties, and hopes the revenue reformers will persevere and succeed in obtaining an executive programme.

FENIAN CANARDS.

It is reported that the police are discovering ramifications of a Fenian plot in every direction. Not only in London but everywhere in England and even in Wales. Arms and ammunition have been distributed for parties in Dublin, and apparently designed to be used immediately, have been discovered here. Several boxes and barrels of war material, ready for shipment, have been seized at Holyhead, and the persons in whose charge they were, were taken into custody. The authorities are watchful. The excitement has not abated.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6.—Yesterday afternoon about one o'clock, a fire broke out, which spread with alarming rapidity throughout the richest portions of the city. The flames were first discovered in an old building in Pera, on the north side of the Golden Horn. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and the fire quickly communicated to the adjoining buildings. The efforts of the firemen and citizens to stop the progress of the flames were futile, and in a few hours the residences of the English, American and Portuguese ambassadors, consultates, Naomi theatre, many churches and mosques, thousands of houses and the richest stores and shops in the city were reduced to ashes. The loss of life was six. The falling of walls has been fearful. It is estimated that at least thirty people have been killed or injured by this cause alone, the loss is incalculable. The fire at this hour, noon, is still burning fiercely, and the excitement of the people beggars description.

SLAVERY IN THE COLONIES.

MADRID, June 6.—The scheme of Minister Morel for the abolition of slavery is in the hands of a special committee of the Cortes, where it will be subjected to considerable modifications.

THE CROPS.

Reports from Central and Southern France represent the appearance of the wheat crop as not promising, while a fair average crop is expected in the northern and eastern sections. In Russia the wheat crop is mending, but prices at Odessa continue steady.

THE CONFLAGRATION CHECKED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6—Evening — The conflagration is checked, although it is still raging fiercely at some points. The flames cannot spread, as the houses have been blown up and the fire isolated. The loss of property is immense, as the burnt district includes one of the wealthiest and best quarters of the city. All the archives and plate of the British Legation were saved.

A CUBAN PRIVATEER SAILS FROM A BRITISH PORT.

LONDON, June 7.—The admiralty authorities here are considerably excited over the departure of a suspicious steamer—the Chieftain—which sailed a short time since on an ostensible voyage to Japan, but which cleverly eluded the vigilance of the admiralty, and is now afloat as a formidable accession to the Cuban insurgent navy. Her appearance and the correctness of the clearance papers disabused the minds of the authorities of any doubts as to her peaceful nature, though the unusually heavy nature of her armament excited suspicion which was explained by the Commander stating that they feared a collision with Japanese pirates, and therefore had taken this precaution. Upon these representations she was allowed to depart. Quickly following came a startling rumor, which has been fully corroborated, that the vessel was afloat under the Cuban insurgent flag. Immediate steps have been taken to prevent her success in her new career of pilage and ruin to Spanish commerce. Telegrams were immediately dispatched to the British Consul at Havana, giving a description of her appearance and the warlike nature of her errand.

NEW MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, June 7.—M. Prevost Paradol has been appointed Minister of France to the United States, and will leave for Washington about the end of June.

DOINGS OF THE SPANISH CORTES.

MADRID, June 7.—The debate on the question of electing a king, commenced in the Cortes yesterday. It opens with animation, and bids fair to be exciting. Most prominent among the speakers yesterday was Reverio. He created a marked sensation by declaring that the restoration of the Bourbons in Spain would never be permitted by the majority. He then denounced the monarchy in general, maintaining that it had produced evils from which Spain suffered. His speech was received with frequent cheers, and had an undeniable effect on the members. Replies were made by the supporters of royalty. The discussion lasted until a late hour, when, without action, the Cortes adjourned.

To-day the Cortes was engaged in the consideration of various railroad schemes.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON—Evening—June 8.—Consols for money, 92⅜; Account, 92⅞. American securities are firm and steady; '62, 89¾; '65, old, 88¾; '67, 90⅜; 10-40's, 86¼. Erie 18¾; Illinois Central, 112; Atlantic and Great Western, 12⅜. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—The Cotton market is quiet and steady; uplands, 10⅝d; Orleans, 10⅝a11d. Sales Breadstuffs firm—red western wheat, 8s 10d@8s 11d; winter, 9s 6d. Corn, 30s. Flour, 22s 6d. Oats unchanged. Pork, 102s 6d. Beef, 115s. Lard, 63s 6d. Cheese, 68s 6d. Bacon, 58s 6d; Cumberland, 64s 6d. Short rib tallow, 44s. Turpentine, 58s 6d.

LONDON, June 8.—Refined petroleum declining, 1s 7d@1s 7½d. Turpentine quiet and steady at 30s 9d@31s. Tallow, firm. Sugar on spot quiet; afloat firm. Whale oil firm. Refined petroleum quiet at 1s 7¼d@1s 7½d. Calcutta linseed, 62s. Hops, 4s 5d.

PARIS, June 8.—Bourse closed quiet; rentes 74f 60c.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

From the Daily Post of Friday.

THE FENIANS.

Meeting Last Night at Lafayette Hall—Funds Raised to Bring Back The Boys Who Went to the Border—Committee Appointed—A Newspaper Referred to, &c.

At eight o'clock last evening quite a number of the friends of the Fenian cause met at Lafayette Hall to take action upon the late raid upon Canada.

On motion Jas. Dacey, Esq., was called to the Chair.

On taking the chair he announced the object of the meeting to be that of agreeing upon some mode of raising means to bring back to their homes in Pittsburgh and vicinity, such Fenians as had went to the front and were left in destitute circumstances. He regretted that a failure of the cause for the present made this an unpleasant duty, but it was as much the duty of the friends of Ireland to raise means to bring their comrades home, as it was to give of their means to send them fourth to battle for freedom. He hoped that every patriotic Irishman would contribute his mite for this noble purpose. Speech making was unnecessary—action was all that was demanded—practical business was the matter in hand.

Captain Gallagher, who reached this city yesterday afternoon from Malone, where he had command of the Pittsburgh company, was then introduced, and gave a brief history of the raid, highly praising the valor of the men, but deprecating the rashness and bad management of the officers in charge. Had they performed their duties better, the result might have been far more cheering and gratifying.

He stated that there wert yet twenty-three men from Pittsburgh and its vicinity in Malone and Buffalo who were unable to reach home for lack of means. He hoped something would be done for their relief.

Mr. Maher said that he was sorry that the meeting was not larger; that there were several reporters of the press present, and that he expected that our papers in the morning would ridicule their proceedings—

A gentleman called him to order, as that matter was not now under discussion.

The President hoped that means would be raisnd. A number of gentlemen then came forward and made valuntary contributions to the amount of thirty-four dollars, in sums averaging from one to five dollars each, which, with the amount unexpended in the hands of the Treasurer, Mr. McAber, made the amount of available funds on hand ninety-eight dollars.

A committee of six, consisting of Messrs McAber, Russell, Freel, Richardson, Powers and Kearney were appointed to solicit funds sufficient to bring the men home who had been left on the frontier. The sum required will be about four hundred dollars.

Mr. O'Connell was appointed a committee of one to notify the brotherhood of Brownstown of the necessity of raising fands to assist *their* brethren home.

There will be another meeting, informal, however, at Mr. O'Connell's book store, on Grant street, this evening at eight o'clock.

Mr. Maher again arose and desired to make a further statement about the press and the unusually large number of reporters present—

As I had intended to say, this meeting is not as large as we had expected, and there are several members of the press here, and I expect to see in one paper in the morning something ridiculing us, the same as has already appeared—(sensation among the reporters, and cries of "Name the paper," "What paper is it?" &c., from various directions.) I mean the *Dispatch*, a paper that has ridiculed us and tried to reflect upon Irishmen, and which shows that even Irishmen can sometimes turn their back on their country.

The speaker continued at some length in the same strain.

The meeting adjourned at about twenty minutes past nine o'clock.

Pennsylvania Postoffices.

The following postal changes have been made in this State:

Holt, Beaver County, Pa.—James H. Christy, vice J. W. Dougherty, resigned.

Upper Province, Delaware county—E. E. Worrell, vice L. G. James, resigned.

Union Deposit, Dauphin county—Aaron Yengst, vice John Bowman, resigned.

Establish Big Pond, Bradford county—Isaac F. Bullock.

Pennsylvania Patents.

The following United States patents were issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania during the week ending May 31, 1870:

103,545—Medical Compound, Philip Becker, South Bethlehem.

105,546—Workman's Scaffold, Wm. H. Berges, Danville.

103,587—Bearing for Sheaves, Wm. W. Eattman, Meadville.

103,588—Revolving Back Bank for Harness Saddles, Gustavus Elbel. Pittsburgh.

103,607—Coal Barge, Roger Hartley, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, assignor to the American Coal Barge Company, Bristol, Connecticut.

103,609—Tension Device for Needle Thread in Sewing Machines, Moses C. Hawins, Edinborough.

103,610—Shuttle for Sewing Machine, same party.

103,611—Hemmer for Sewing Machine, same party.

103,702—Jelly Glass, James S. Atterbury and Thomas B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh.

THE oil excitement at West Hickory still continues, and the various roads leading to the Forest county oil regions are lined with pedestrians wending their way over the hills in search of leases and employment. Buildings are being erected, and oil rigs are springing up like mushrooms, and reminds one of Pithole in its palmy days. Tha "Venture" well still continues to produce its 250 barrels per day, On the H. W. Scott farm, adjoining the Tuttle farm, the Scott well is producing about 90 barrels. There is about one hundred rigs erected and in course of erection on these two farms, and leases for building purposes are eagerly sought for, which bring $10 per foot frontage. There are five saw mills in this vicinity, two of which are steam mills that are run to their full capacity, but fail to keep up with the demands. A new hotel under course of erection is rapidly approaching completion

Nothing

More simple or easily managed than the Weed Sewing Machine. Call at 116 Market street and be convinced.

je3:1td&w

Hazard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.

Two Men Crushed by a Falling Rock—Two Others Severely Injured.

On Saturday morning about ten o'clock a most distressing accident occurred on Vista street, near Madison avenue, Allegheny, resulting in the death of two men and the serious injury of two others. Vista street is located along the side of Spring Hill in the Seventh ward, and is being opened from Madison avenue (formerly East Lane) eastward. A number of men were at work on the grading, which appears to have been one of considerable difficulty, as blasting had to be resorted to on several occasions. On Saturday the bank had been undermined some twenty feet, and about twenty men were busy underneath, when suddenly with a terrific crash the immense overhanging mass gave way, partially burying four of the men in the debris. The rest were prevented from rendering immediate assistance from the fact that now and then other pieces of rock became detached and coltinued to fall for some minutes. As soon as st was safe, however, efforts were made to extricate the four men from their positions. Michael Moore and James Dennison, both residents of this city, were fr t extricated, and in a few moments afterwards James Haney and James Gallagher were taken from beneath the mass which had covered them. Gallagher was dead when taken out, and Haney survived his injuries only half an hour. Gallagher's skull was crushed in a horrible manner, and death must have ensued almost instantly. His body was also bruised and mangled. Haney's leg and arm were broken, and his skull fractured in several places, while his body was frightfully crushed.

Medical aid was summoned immediately and the two injured men were attended to. It was ascertained that Moore's leg was crushed, and that he had several ugly gashes, made by sharp pieces of stone, on various parts of his body. Dennison sustained serious injuries about the head and face. The men are not considered dangerously injured, although it will be some time before they will be able to be about again

The deceased were both unmarried. Haney boarded on Wylie street, and Gallagher lived in the Fifth ward in this city.

Alderman Arent, of the Seventh ward, Allegheny, was called on to hold an inquest on the bodies of the deceased, when verdicts of accidental deaths were rendered. The bodies were then removed to this city.

A GIRL foundling about three weeks old was discovered on the steps of Mr. W. Coffin's residence, at No. 58 Liberty street, by that gentleman on Saturday night about eleven o'clock. The waif was comfortably encased in warm wrappings, was neatly dressed, and accompanying it was a note, purporting to be from its mother, to the effect that its father was a habitual drunkard, had threatened to take the child's life, and the mother was afraid her husband would carry out his threats. She implored the gentleman on whose steps the little one was placed, to take charge of the child, and call it "Jessie." The waif is still in Mr. Coffin's care, and we have not heard what disposition will be made of it.

THE WIFE of a person residing in Lawrenceville came home from a visit to her neighbor's house on Friday, and discovered that her husband had been amusing himself by performing on the "flying trapeze"—he was suspended in the hall by a rope from the ceiling. She did what everybody else ought to do under the circumstances—screamed loud enough to alarm the neighbors, and then run for a knife with which she cut him down. On the arrival of the neighbors an instant after, restoratives were applied and he was resuscitated. He persistently refuses to account for his desperate attempt on his life. We think he has that fashionable disease, "moral insanity." Is he not a fit subject for an investigation by *de lunatico inquirendo?*

"Bread Cast Upon the Waters."

If the great Providence has not literally cast bread apon the waters, He has planted the elements of wholesome nourishment on the rocks, in the shape of Sea Moss, from which the Sea Moss Farine is made. This new article has everywhere won "golded opinions of all sorts of people," and the housekeepers of the land generally regard it in the double light of a staple necessity and a delicious luxury, for while its use lessens the expense of living, the exquisite dishes prepared from it cannot be obtained, even at an extravagant cost, from any other source. Scientific committees, hotel keepers, professional cooks, ladies who superintend their own kitchens, physicians, nurses, dyspectics, and invalids of every class bear witness to these facts. To this mass of endorsements we unhesitatingly add our own; and, without fear of contradiction, say that the blanc mange, puddings, custards, &c., are the most delicious we have ever tasted.

w&sw.

Nothing

More simple or easily managed than the Weed Sewing Machine. Call at 116 Market street and be convinced.

je3:1td&w.

Nothing

More simple or easily managed than the Weed Sewing Machine. Call at 116 Market street and be convinced.

OVER $1,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Lorillard's Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-dried and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLIARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmeless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agree ble flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over **10,000,000** packages were sold during **1869**, and still the demand increases.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER. A LARGE 40 column paper. "Larger" size, illustrated. Devoted to Sketches, Poetry, Wit, Humor, *genuine* fun, Nonsense (of a sensible kind,) and to the exposure of swindling, Humbugs, &c. Only 75 cts. a year, and a superb engraving "Evangeline," 1½ x2 feet, *gratis*. 30,000 circulation. Money refunded to all who ask it. It is a wide-a-wake, fearless, truthful. Try it now. 75 cts a year. Specimens FREE. Address "BANNER," Hinsdale, N. H. m21:4tw

A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail, free.

Adress DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. ap16:1yw-8p

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Mary Carter, deceased, late of Union township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

JAMES CARTER,
Union Township.
m14:6tw

OVER $1,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Lorillard's Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-dried and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLIARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmeless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

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As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over **10,000,000** packages were sold during **1869**, and still the demand increases.

SPECIAL NOTICES

DISEASE MUST NOT BE TRIFLED WITH, and particularly complaints of a private nature. Many, in order to save a few cents, have some quack prescription which they use for weeks, and at the end, costing more than a reliable remedy, others run to some of the would-be doctors, where they are fleeced out of all the money they have, and both have, at last, to resort to other treatmet. Better at first get the Samaritan's Gift, and be cured in two or three days, without any trouble or exposure, and at a cost of only $2; Female, $3.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent,
84 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SElected stock of Fine Toilet Soaps in the city is to be found at 84 Market St., among which are

Colgate's Glycerine and Honey,
Hull's Bay Rum Soap,
Gleun's Glycerine and Honey,
Old Palm Soap,
Wright's Alconated Glycerine Soap,
Low, Son & Hayden's Glycerine and Honey,
Juniper Tar Soap,
Hull's Barber Soap,
Bazin's Almond Soap,
Bazin's Violette Soap,
Bazin's Bon Ton Soap,
Low's Highly Perfumed Brown Windsor.

Sold by the single cake or box cheaper than elsewhere, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Corner of Market and the Diamond.

HALL'S

VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public to

RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

And create a new growth where it has fallen off from disease or natural decay.

It will prevent the hair from falling out.

All who use it are unanimous in awarding it the praise of being the best Hair Dressing extant.

Our treatise on the Hair sent free by mail. Manufactured only by

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists.

MANHOOD—YOUNG MAN, IF you are suffering from thee ffects of imprudent habits, and find yourself afflicted with Seminal Weakness and Emissions, Impotency, Loss of Memory, Unpleasant dreams, Weak Nerves, Headache, Nervous Trembling, General Lassitude, Dimness of Vision, Flushing of the Skin, or derangement of the Urinary Organs, symptoms common to cases of Spermatorrhea, and which assuredly ruins the happiness and unfits the sufferer for BUSINESS PURSUITS OR MARRIAGE, lose no time in procuring the efficacious remedy known as

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Price One Dollar Per Box. They are never known to fail. They can be used without detection or interference with business, and they will assuredly restore you to health. We will send a private circular on the subject of Youthful Errors, free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money, and address, BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar Street, N. Y., and on receipt they will be sent, well sealed, by mail.

TO LADIES.

If you require a reliable remedy to relieve you, and remove Irregularities or Obstructions, why not use the best? A never-failing remedy will be found in DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases. Price One Dollar Per Box.

DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS.

Four degrees stronger, are intended for married ladies in special cases. Price Five Dollars Per Box. Private circulars sent free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money in a letter and register it at the P. O. Address, BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar St., N. Y., and on receipt they will be sent well sealed by return mail. sep18:1y

SCROFULA

CURED BY BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Brandreth's Pills penetrate the whole mass of blood, causing the expulsion of impurities. The body feels relieved from a single dose; what then may be expected from twenty? By continuing their use, the whole of the blood in time, becomes, purified, and the body reconstructed from good material, and a new lease of life secured.

SING SING, March 25, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR:—My daughter Alice, 13 years old, has been completely cured of that horrible disease, scrofula, which for years rend red life a torment; after all medicines and many physicians had been tried, and failed, I commenced giving her your pills. She took them almost every day for three months, constantly improving. She has now entirely recovered. Yours truly,

DANIEL LUTHER.

HON. B. BRANDRETH.

A STANDARD REMEDY.—SUCH an article is Dr. Tobias'

VENITIAN LINIMENT.

It has stood before the public for 22 years, and has never failed giving satisfaction in a single instance. Every drop of this valuable compound is tested by Dr. Tobias himself, therefore it can always be relied upon. It is warranted superior to any other for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Toothache, Headache, Sore throat, Vomiting, Frosted Feet, Mumps, Croup, Burns, Cuts, Sea Sickness, Insect Stings, Sprains, Cholera, Colic, Spasms, Dysentery, Sores, Fever, Bruises, Old sores, Swellings, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest. There is no medicine in the World that stands more on its own merits than the Venitian Liniment. Thousands of certificates can be seen at the Doctor's office, attesting to its rare virtues. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States. Price, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE price of Health as well as of Liberty. Be on your guard against poisonous hair dyes.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE,

Is the only one that has stood the test of medical analysis. At the store of the proprietor, 6 Astor House, N. Y., may be seen the certificate of that able analytical chemist,

PROF. CHILTON,

Testifying that it contains no harmful ingredient. On the other hand, in the Journal of Chemistry may be found the statement that there are upwards of 30 poisonous hair dyes before the public. Choose the only safe and sure one.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the Hair after Dyeing. Try it.

PIMPLES ON THE FACE,—FOR Comedones, Black-worms or Grubs, Pimply Eruptions and blotched disfigurations on the face, Use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Sold by all Druggists. apr2:3mw

TO REMOVE MOTH PATCHES, Freckles and Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. The only reliable and harmless remedy. Prepared by Dr B. C. Perry, 16 Bond street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. apr2:3mw

JUST OUT.

"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES," For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, and Bronchitis, none so good, none so pleasant, none cure as quick.

RUSHTON & CO.,
10 Astor House, New York.

Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseating "BROWN CUBEB THINGS." dec20

ANOTHER GIANT STRIDE HAS been made in chemical science. PEALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is an astonishing improvement on all preparations for restoring the natural color of gray hair, heretofore known. It is pelucid, cooling, limpid, inodorous, and never-failing, and has no sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.—Warranted a perfect cure for all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Sorofula, Salt Rheum Dyspepsia, Catarrh, and all diseases of the skin and blood. Entirely Vegetable. In case of failure, please send and get your money. No failures for 12 years. Over 16,000 Certificates on hand. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston. Sold everywhere. $1 a bottle. Send for Circulars.

ap16:1mw

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Dealers in

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—AND—

TINNED SLATING NAILS,

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Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap9:w

BISSELL & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating

STOVES!

Grate Fronts, Ranges

FENDERS, &c.,

235 Liberty and 242 Penn Sts.,

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SPRING STOCK.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS

Received Daily.

ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES BOUGHT FOR CASH,

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Agent for Philadelphia manufacturer. Goods at Factory Prices. Orders from country stores filled promptly.

J. H. BORLAND,
53 and 55 Wood Street.

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"ANCHOR" BEE HIVES!

CRONER & HAYS' PATENT,

PRONOUNCED BY COMPETENT AND Intelligent Judges to embrace more points of excellence than any Hive in existence. For information in regard to purchase of Hives, or rights, address,

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Hives can be seen at all the leading Agricultural Houses. Italian Queen Bees for Sale. Send for circular. ap9:3mw

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Corner Penn and Sixth Sts.,

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THE MOST COMPLETE BUSINESS COLLEGE IN AMERICA.

This Institution affords advantages for the thorough practical education of young and middle-aged men, possessed by no other School in the United States.

For Circulars, containing full particulars, with samples of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. Address the Principals.

SMITH & COWLEY,
m11:es d&w6m Pittsburgh, Pa.

DANIEL KINZER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hemlock and Oak Sole-Leather, and Harness Leather, French and Domestic Kips, Calf Skins, Findings and Shoe Furishing Goods, Terry and Silk Elastics, Machine Silk, Boot and Shoe Uppers. Having purchased our spring stock at the reduced gold rates, we can offer special inducements. Also, sole agents for the Lock Shank Button, the greatest improvement of the age in shoes.

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FIFTY ACRES OF LAND

FOR SALE,

Half a mile from Altamont, the county seat of Grundy county, Tennessee, with House, One Acre Lot, 25 Bearing Apple Trees, &c., in Altamont. Price $1,600. Address J. B. WINCH, Georgetown, Beaver County, Pa. mh14:4w

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not ever in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

my4:tu-th&s-dy

DYSPEPSIA.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetiser; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by Druggists. Price, One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that then ands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suger. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VITUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, Or will cure in every case. Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists Price One Dollar, or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.

Address 619 State St., Chicago.

may14:1yw

THE PREVENTIVE OBSTACLE

The effect upon Population and Persona Health of Sexual Frauds. Translated from the French of L. F. E. BERGERET, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of the Arbois Hospital, (Jural) France. "This book is one which merits the thoughtful attention of every physician, and which we sincerely wish could be read by every married person."—*Medical Gazette*, (N. Y.) April 2, 1870. One volume, bound in cloth, 182 pages 12mo. Price, $1 50. For sale by Booksellers, or mailed free on receipt of Price by TURNER & MIGNARD, Publishers, 109 Nassau street, N. Y. ap21.eod3m

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricutres, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AYER'S

Hair Vigor,

For Restoring Gray Hair to its Natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or Gray Hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

Nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE, $1.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH,

Wholesale Agents.

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Fourth Arrival

—OF—

SUMMER DRESSES

A Complete variety of

NEW DRESS GOODS

Including all the desirable

20, 25, 37 1-2, 50 and 75c.

Bell & Moorhouse,

21 FIFTH AVE.

PITTSBURGH

Drug House!

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Strictly Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Wines and Liquors, &c.,

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS Testamentary upon the estate of JOHN FLANEGIN, late of the village of Clinton, dec'd., have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN MOODY, Executor,
ap30:6tw Clinton P. O., Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that speciality than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of venereal and private diseases teat can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instructions to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients, there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M.

Office, No. 9 WYLIE ST., near Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa. apr5:d&w

PLANING MILL MEN AND OTHERS —TAKE NOTICE—The undersigned has letpatent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patented improvement, being more particularly intended for vestical use, and combining great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joints, or the gaping or showing of the joints by action of the weather on the lumber.

Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect pannels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; thereby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs.

He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weather-boarding.

He has disposed of the following territorial and shop rights in Allegheny county, for both patents to-wit:

To G. A. Mundorff, the right for the territory south of the rivers in said county.

To McQuewan & Douglass, the right for the First ward of Pittsburgh.

To McKee & Douglass, shop right for their mill, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Alex'r McClure, for the borough of McKeesport.

To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.

To Reed Brothrs, shop right at their mill, in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.

To Dunham, Saint & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburg and Etna also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.

All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe26tfw J. C. ANDERSON.

FOR SALE BY DIRCK & LEFSTROM, R. EALESTATE AGENTS, No. 49, Sixth St. late St Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A splendid Farm of 165 acres in Beaver county, Pa., about 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price $14,000.

Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ½ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good Orchard and good road to the place. Price $14,000.

Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and no help. There is a bargain in this property. Price $4,000.

Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ½ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of 47 acres, more or less, within one half mile from Leetsdale, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., only 14 miles from the city. We will sell this in a whole, or in tracts from 5 acres up, to suit the purchaser, at $200 per acre.

We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for such. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and trouble in finding it.

DIRCKS & LEFSTROM,
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DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, FIFTY CENTS PER BOX, SUGAR-COATED. For sale by all Druggists. Read the following testimony in their favor:

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CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not have them, request him to order them. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.

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Cotton Yarns, White and Colored Carpet Chain, Fresh, Dried and Canned Fruits, Tomatoes, Jellies, and every article to be found in a first class house. Staple articles of Groceries, such as Sugars, Syrups, Nails, Flour, Oils, etc., for jobbing trade, supplied at low rates.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Second Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, June 2.

SENATE.

Mr. HARLAN presented a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, suggesting an amendment to the treaty with the Choctaw Indians.

Mr. PLATT presented an amendment to the bill relating to bridges across the Ohio.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a joint resolution relating to claims of certain northern creditors. Referred.

Mr. HARRIS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the best means and cost of rebuilding the levees on the Mississippi, which were destroyed during the war, and report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

The funding bill was taken up, but after some discussion, was laid over—yeas, 33; nays, 26.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Morrill, of Maine, spoke at length, taking the ground that the Indians should be placed where they can be protected by the laws,and that the aggression upon them and disregard by the whites of the treaty stipulations were the cause of the various Indian wars.

Mr. STEWART, in reply, contended that as a rule the Indians violate the treaties with impunity. He would teach them that their traveling over one-half the territory of the United States, and murdering whoever they chose, must be stopped. It was said their rights were disregarded by bad whites, but it was hot bad whites who were murdered by them, but innocent men, women and children. The remedy was to put them on small reservations that could be easily guarded, and support them at ten per cent. of the present cost to the Government. The bill was then partly read, when at 4:23 the Senate went into executive session, and at 4:20 took a recess.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced and referred authorizing the construction of a bridge across the river Arkansas at Little Rock.

Mr. PAINE reported a bill for the payment of certain amounts to the contestants of seats from Louisiana, amounting to $19,500, which was passed—77 to 67.

Mr. PAINE also reported a bill regulating the compensation in such cases, which provides that no money be paid either party until the case is determined, when the mileage and compensation go to the person to whom the seat is finally accorded; the other party to receive only his actual necessary expenses.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. Burr, Willard, Stevenson and Dawes, till the expiration of the morning hour, when the Internal Tax bill came up.

Messrs. McCreary, Wilson, of Minn., Townsend, Wood, Fenkel, Wberg. Farnsworth, Inserall, Pomeroy, Atwood, Benton, Moore and Holman favored the retention of the income tax, and Messrs. O'Neill, Hill, Kellogg, Niblack, Myers, Sargent, Potter. Davis, Fitch, Banks, Archer, Kelley, Hotchkiss, Woodward and Roots advocated its abolition.

The amendments offered by Mr. Judd, confining the tax to invested capital, and excluding profits and incomes; by Mr. Hale, increasing the exemption to $2,000; by Mr. Finkelnburg, to limit the amount of house rent to $300; by Mr. Winans, dispensing with the tax on incomes from industry and professions, and retain it on incomes derived from capital; by Mr. Morgan, levying a tax of five per cent. on incomes derived from all bonds, notes and mortgages, over $1,000 and under $10,000, seven per cent, between $10,000 and $30,000, and four per cent above $30,000; by Mr. Garfield, removing the tax from incomes derived from business, and confining it to business derived from capital; by Mr. Woodward, substituting for the income tax the withholding of a tax of five per cent. on United States bonds, wherever held; by Mr. Brooks, of Massachusetts, striking out the provision requiring a man to account for the incomes of orphan or minor children; by Mr. Hoar, prohibiting the publication of income returns, and a number of others were proposed. The discussion was finally closed by Mr. Schenck.

The previous question was seconded, and a vote on the sections relative to the income tax and amendments was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. BECK moved an amendment to the 44th section, taxing the interest on United States bonds five per cent. The vote on division was 90 to 60. The yeas and nays were demanded, and pending the vote the House, amid much excitement, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 3.

SENATE.

Mr. MORTON presented a memorial and resolutions of Israelites of Indianapolis, calling attention to the massacre of the Jews in Roumania, and requesting the interposition of the President of the United States in behalf of that persecuted and outraged people. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution calling on the President for any information in the Department of State concerning the reported persecution and massacre of the Israelites in Roumania. Adopted.

A general discussion took place as to the order of business, Mr. Trumbull trying to get up a bill for the appointment of Representatives in Congress among the several States.

The Senate proceeded with the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a number of amendments making an appropriation to fulfill the treaty stipulations, being principally in payment of subsistence, annuities, &c., of the Indian tribes. The items embraced $220,000 for the Arapahoes and several other tribes: $75,000 for the Navajoe Indians; $56,000 for the Wyandotte Indians; $232,000 to the Winnebago Indians, for refunding the amount taken from their tribal funds to pay the expenses of their removal from Minnesota by orders of the government, the money to be placed to their credit, and the income expended in the improvement of their lands. purchase of stock, agricultural implements, &c. The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to increase the compensation of assistant marshals for taking the census of 1870, the increase not to exceed 50 per cent. of the amount now allowed by law. He would ask the consideration of the resolution to-morrow.

Further amendments from the Committee on Indian Affairs to the Indian bill were adopted, appropriating $50,000 to collect, locate and subsist roving Indians on the borders of Texas and Mexico.

Without disposing of the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. CULLOM reported a bill amending the act of May 4th, so as to allow writs of error in the Territories from the decisions of the Probate to the Supreme Court, which was passed.

Mr. WINCHESTER offered a resolution declaring the House views with profound regret and disapproval the gross violation of the great principles of religious liberty by some people of Roumania in their persecutions and outrages against Israelites, and expressing the earnest hope that they may speedily cease.

Mr. SCHENCK wished to know whether there was any authority for it, except a little paper laid on the desks of members. This morning the House had been hoaxed two or three times in the case of the city of Boston. On his motion the resolution was referred to the Foreign Committee.

Mr. BUTLER rose to report the Georgia bill from the Reconstruction Committee, but the House refused to set aside the tax bill.

Mr. COX'S amendment reducing the income tax to three per cent., was adopted, 89 to 84 and when the ayes and nays were called for resulted—yeas 114, nays 77.

Yeas—Ames, Archer, Armstrong, Axtell, Ayer, Banks, Barry, Beck, Bennett, Biggs, Bingham, Bird, Bowen, Brooks, of Massachussetts, Brooks, of New York, Burr, Cuffington, Clark, of Kansas, Cleveland, Covode, Cowles, Davis, Dawes, Degener, Dickinson, Donley, Dox, Duval, Eldridge, Finkelberg, Fisher, Fitch, Fox, Getz, Gilfillan, Griswald, Haight, Hamilton, of Maryland, Hamilton, of Florida, Hamell, Hams, Heflin, Hill, Hoar, Hillman, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Jenks, Johnson, Judd, Kelley, Kellogg, Kerr, Ketcham, Knapp, Laflin, Lawrence, Lynch, Mayhall, McCarthy, McGrew, McKenzie, McNeeley, Milnes, Moore, New Jersey, Morgan, Morrill, of Pensylvania, Morrissey, Myers, Negley, Newsham, Niblack, O'Neil, Orth, Parker, Pierce, Peters, Porter, Potter, Prosser, Randall, Reeves, Ridgeway, Sargent, Sawyer, Scofield, Sheldon, of N. Y.; Slocum, Smith, of Oregon; Smith, of Vt.; Starkweather, Stevenson, Stiles, Stone, Stroder, Strong, Swann, Sweeney, Tanner, Taylor, Townsend, Trimble, Twitchell, Upson, Washburn, of Mass.; Welker, Wells, Wheeler, Wilson, of Ohio; Winans, Winchester and Woods—114.

Nays—Amber, Arnell, Asper, Atwood, Bailey, Beaman, Beatty, Benjamin, Benton, Blair, Bates, Brookes, Boyd, Burchard, Burdett, Butler, of Tennnessee; Clark, of Tennessee; Cobb, of Wisconsin; Coburn, Cook, Couger, Cribs, Cullom, Dockery, Ela, Farnsworth, Garfield, Gibson, Hale, Hawkins, Hawley. Hay, Hayes, Ingersoll, Jones, of North Carolina, Lash, Lewis, Logan, Loughridge, Marshall, Maynard, McCormick, McCrary, Mercer. Moore, of Ohio; Moore, of Illinois, Morphis, Morrill, of Maine; Packard, Paine, Phelps, Pomeroy, Rice, Roots, Spencer, Sheldon, of Louisiana; Sherrod Smith, of Ohio; Smith, of Tennessee; Smith, of Iowa; Stokes, Stoughton, Strickland, Tillman, Tyner, Van Auken, Van Horn, Wallace, Ward, Wilkinson, Willard, Williams, Wilson, of Minnesota and Witcher.

Mr. NOLES' amendment making an exemption of $2,000 was adopted, by 138 to 25.

Mr. JUDD'S amendment to confine the tax to invested capital, was rejected by 75 to 112.

Mr. FINKELNBURG'S amendment limiting the allowance for house rent to five hundred dollars. Adopted by a vote of 95 to 40.

Mr. PETERS' amendment, that the income tax should not be collected after 1870. Rejected by a vote of 72 to 106.

Messrs. Halman, Garfield, Woodward, Longridge, Axtell and others amendments were rejected.

Among those adopted were the provsions prohibiting the publication of income returnes; reducing the number of persons entitled to exemption in a social or religious community to five.

After a quite lengthy discussion on the different sections of the Tariff bill, which was participated in by several members, and the yeas and nays frequently taken, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

SENATE.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill authorizing the Pacific Railroad Company to take up coal lands necessary to operate the road.

Mr. RAMSEY reported, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, a bill to encourage the construction of the International Pacific Railroad, of Texas, containing no appropriation of land or money.

Mr. WILLIAMS called up his joint resolution for an increase of compensation of census takers, which was discussed without further action than its rejection.

Several amendments to the Indian appropriation bill came up at the expiration of the morning hour. An amendment appropriating $80,000 for the purchase of wagons, teams, agricultural implements, live stock, seeds, and for the erection of houses for the Indians, in the northern superintendency coming up, the Indian Quaker policy was reviewed at some length.

The amendmnt was finally carried—yeas, 33; nays, 12.

The Senate, at 3:40, went into executive session, and at 6 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. WINCHESTER presented a petition from one hundred and twenty firms of Louisville, Ky., for a reduction of the tax on manufactured tobacco to sixteen cents per pound.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill to provide for carrying the mails between the United States and the western coast of South America, granting a subsidy of $31,-250 for each round voyage. Referred.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Baltimore.

Mr. FINKELBERG introduced a joint resolution concerning the arsenal grounds at St. Louis. Referred.

Mr. BOYD introduced a joint resolution giving captured ordnance for a monument to Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, and other soldiers, at North Springfield, Mo. Passed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to reduce taxation. The final section was agreed to, and then Mr. Schenck offered, as an amendment, sections relating to tariff. He stated that the amendment was offered on his own responsibility, and not by order of the Committee on Ways and Means. He modified the amendment in various particulars; comprising the following: reducing the duty on tea to fifteen cents per bound; on coffee to three cents per pound; the date in the first section is amended to January 1st, 1871. He stated the reduction of revenue by these changes at $20,000,000, and that of Internal Revenue at $40,000,000. He moved the previous question on the first section.

Mr. ELDRIDGE made it a point of order that the House had a right to vote on each paragraph in this section.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order.

The House refused to second the previous question by a vote of 80 to 83.

Mr. SCHENCK then withdrew the amendment and moved the previous question, on all paragraphs of the bill, to reduce the taxation.

Points of order were raised on the question whether the amendment could be withdrawn, and were overruled.

Mr. SCHENCK withdrew the previous question, and again moved the amendment. After a verbal modification of it by making the date of it go into effect on the 3d of December, 1870, and on that, demanded all previous questions this time, amid much excitement the previous question was seconded by a vote of 90 to 82.

After some fillibustering the main question was ordered by a vote of 93 to 88.

During the discussion which followed Mr. Eldridge stated tuat the opposition wanted a vote on Bessamer steel, whilst Mr. Randall wanted no tax whatever on tea and coffee.

Mr. COVODE said the free trade men were fillibustering to prevent the reduction of duties, and charged upon his colleague (Woodward) that he had made a noble tariff speech to influence voters at home, and was now voting with the free traders on all occasions. He (Covode) had taken last fall three thousand votes from Woodward on the labor question which alarmed him so mucli that he went to work and made a tariff speech. His colleague's position on the tariff question was in harmony with the position he took when he wanted Pennsylvania arrayed against the North, and with rebels and when he seceded from his church because his preacher was loyal. [Roars of laughter.] Another colleague of his (Randall), who was a slight tariff man at home, was voting to-day with men who were trying to impede legislation. He included in his criticisms Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, whom he had wanted to make President, and his beloved friend, the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Covode returned to the charge against his colleague (Woodward) and declared that that gentlemen had made a motion and speech in the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, in favor of requiring twenty-one years residence of foreigners to entitle them to vote, and was now toadying to Irish and Dutch.

Mr. KELLEY made it a point that his colleagues remarks were not pertinent to the question before the House.

The SPEAKER remarked that the gentleman was proceeding by unanimous consent.

Mr. KELLEY objected to his proceeding any longer.

Mr. WOODWARD rose on the Democratic side of the House and said that when he selected a biographer, that person must be a man of truth, and therefore his colleague had no chance to be selected, and when he debated on this floor, he debated with gentlemen sent here by their constituencies, and not with a man who stole his seat from an honest man for the purpose of selling cadetships. [Laughter and calls for regular order.]

Mr. COVODE tried to get the floor to reply, but Mr. Wood and others objected, and the regular order was insisted upon.

The House resumed its voting on the dilatory motions.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, referred back the Senate bill appointing managers of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, which passed.

Mr. SCHENCK renewed his proposition to report on the Funding bill, and have it read.

Mr. RANDALL objected.

Mr. SCHENCK—putting the bill in his pocket—"Very well; this is a very interesting bill, and you cannot know what it is till Monday."

The final vote was then taken on adjournment, and the House adjourned.

THE ISRAELITES.

Meeting at Memphis—Action Taken in Regard to the Massacre of the Jews in Roumania—Meeting at Indianapolis.

By Telegraph to The Pittsburgh Post.]

MEMPHIS, June 2.—A great mass meeting of Israelites was held to-night. A. E Frankland stated that the object was to take action in regard to thefanatical massacre of the Jews in Roumania. Speeches were made by leading Israelites. A committee of eleven, on resolutions, reported condemnatory of the atrocious slaughter, calling upon the Executive of the United States and its consular agents, the Senators and Representatives of Tennessee, to use their influence and prevent similar outrages in the future.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 2.—At a meeting of Israelites in this city to-night the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Harrowing news of the massacre of Jews in Roumania having reached us,

Resolved, That our hearts are filled with sorrow at the dreadful barbarism committed by people said to be civilized and professing Christian religion.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to present the subject to the President, urge him to interpose in behalf of this persecuted and outraged people, and use the influence and power at his command, without delay, to shield them from further outrages and alleviate their sufferings.

Resolved, That we call upon the civilized world, and the people of this country particularly, to arise and proclaim in living words their abhorrence of this massacre, and, in the name of civil and religious liberty and common humanity, demand that our Government put forth a strong amnesty against the effusion of innocent blood.

These resolutions were forwarded by telegraph to Senators Morton and Coburn requesting their immediate attention.

AKRON, OHIO.

The Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Western Railroad Chartered—Its Construction to be Pushed Through.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

AKRON, O., June 2.—The Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Western Railrod, was incorporated in this State, on Tuesday, by Zadock, Street and others. The capital is three millions of dollars. It is the Akron and Tiffin route for the new Continental Trunk Line, as suggested to the Chicago Board of Trade by President Garret, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and will be pushed through without delay.

HANCOCK AND THE PRESIDENT.

SIOUX CITY, June 4.—General Hancock arrived here last evening on the steamer Miner, on his return from distributing troops at the different Indian agencies on the Upper Missouri, between this point and Cheyenne. He asserts that the press dispatches charging him with having shown discourtesy to President Grant while the latter was General of the army, and giving this as the reason that the President now refuses to assign him to a higher rank, are false.

CUBA.

Report of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Insult to American Residents.

Open Violation of Neutrality.

The Rebellion Not Yet Dead.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The *Herald* publishes the forthcoming report of the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Cuba, of which the following is a synopsis:

The report opens by referring to all the numerous petitions in behalf of Cuba, signed by nearly 75,000 people of the United States, and then, after recapitulating the early stages of the struggle, the delusive promises of Spain to speedily crush the rebellion, and the immense effort made by the Spaniards and volunteers, continues as follows: The Cubans had at Yara, October 11th, 1868, 147 men, 4,000 on the 12th of October; 9,700 in November, and 1,200 in December. They have now 20,-000 well armed men. There are 60,000 enrolled and drilled, but are without arms, and they claim that with a supply of arms they can put into the field 20,000 fighting men—citizens, farmers, and emancipated blacks—men of the country fighting for its liberty. These hostile forces have not forgotten the objects for which they were organized. From the declaration of Cuban independence at Yara, to this hour, there has not been a week, scarcely a day, which has not been marked in the calendar of war by fierce and bloody contests. No revolution presents a more constant and determined struggle, although the Cubans were undisciplined and unaccustomed to the use of arms, of which in the beginning they had few or none, and their enemy was composed of the best troops of the army and navy of Spain, whose places in the military posts of the island had been supplied by the present Spaniards, organized as volunteers. The Cubans, nevertheless, have been ready to meet their foes in skirmish, combat or battle, and have shown themselves as brave in attack as defense. A record of nearly all the raids, skirmishes, combats and battles occurring from the 11th of October, 1866, to the defeat of Puello and Goyerche, which terminated the campaign of December, 1869, and January, 1870, give an honorable distinction to the struggle of the Cubans for independence, that would in nowise discredit a people long assustomed to self government, and trained to the use of arms. It is unnecessary, for purposes we have in view, to speculate upon the advantages gained by the Spaniards or Cubans in these constantly repeated hostile encounters. The record is presented as indisputable proof of the long continued existence of civil war in Cuba, but we recall incidents of the campaign of the past winter in which, after exhaustive preparations by the Spanish government, and their most confident assurances of the speedy termination of the war, her best Generals, Puello and Govenche, in a concerted campaign under Valmaseda, were both defeated—the former with a loss of 1,300 out of 2,700 men—as evidence of the spirit and capacity of the Cubans for a successful war. The report details at length the official information as to events in Cuba, received by our own government, as well as Spain, and continues: The immediate proximity of Cuba to the United States gives to these grave events an importance which cannot be fully appreciated by another State, European or American. The Cubans appeal to our people for sympathy and support in their unequal struggle for liberty. The Cuban question becomes therefore an American question, and the Government of the United States is constantly compelled to interfere in behalf of its citizens against the unjust decrees of the authorities and people of Spain, and for the protection of the lives of innocent and unoffending Americans, as well as to justify, by agreement, the almost universal sympathy which is felt, and in part expressed, by the American people in the cause of liberty in Cuba. Various acts of aggression upon our commerce by Spanish cruisers are narrated, down to the case of the Lloyd Aspinwall, for which no reparation has been made, in answer to the demands of our Government.

The harsh and cruel decrees issued by the government of Spain during the progress of the war, are sufficient to show the character of the struggle and the direct interest which the people of the United States, at home and at road, have in the grave issues to be decided in Cuba. Notwithstanding the constant protests of our governmentt, these decrees stand substantially as they were issued, and are executed, not according to the instructions of the Government of Madrid, but in the ferocious spiritof the Catalonian volunteers, without regard to the conclusions to which the Spanish and American Governments may arrive. The American Consul General at Havana recently received from the British naval officers the assurance of their protection and the offer of a file of marines to protect him, and whenever it became necessary to seek his safety on board a British man-of-war, and still later, the American Vice Consul at Santiago de Cuba was called to account for dispatches sent to this Government, and published by order of Congress, by unauthorized and irresponsible volunteers who govern Cuba, and under advice of the Spanish Government, who was unable to protect him, sought his safety from personal violence by taking refuge on board a French frigate, under the protection of French naval officers. The Spanish volunteers, authors of the atrocities of war, who thus appear to be masters of the island, number 40,000 men. The Spanish troops are inferior in numbers, and generally fraternize with them. The volunteers are supported in their policy by the national clubs and commissioners, representing Spaniards of wealth and influence, and to these it is now proposed to add a volunteer reserve corps, composed of persons not hitherto enrolled in military organizations. Holding the balance of power, this force is absolute in Cuba. The policy of the government at Madrid must conform to its views. If the volunteers strike for their independence, the authority of Spain is destroyed. They compelled the resignation of Captain General Dulce, because he was too lenient in the conduct of the war. They threaten the removal of Gen. De Rodas, if he fails to satisfy their demands. They secured the promotion of Valmaseda at the very moment when our Government was reciving assurances from Spain that the cruelties to which he owed his advancement should be suppressed. They disregard all laws and all authority which is not in accordance with their sanguinary principles and purposes. Few or none are natives of Cuba. They swarm from every part of Spain in search of wealth. None remain in the land they plunder, to live among the e they wronged. Small fortunes generally satisfy their desires, but they often accumulate great wealth according to their aspirations and capacity. They are unaccompanied by families, and unrestrained by social ties, and represent the most desperate classes of Spain.

We cannot of right insist upon the recognition of our political interests in the government of the island. Our diplomatic relations are with Spain, not with Cuba. Our inquiries and protests must be communicated to Madrid, reported to Cuba, returned to Spain, and transmitted again to the United States, a circuit of many thousand miles, and wasting months of time, before either party can appreciate or comprehend the views of the other, and then the circuit is to be repeated.

How long are we required to shut our eyes to facts which are patent to all the world and endure indignities never before practiced on any nation? Such grave events, covering a period of eighteen months, show an established condition of affairs injuriously affecting in every way, the rights, the interests and the honor of the American Government.]

It is unnecessary to assume that this disregard of authority and decency is in accordance with the wishes of the present Government of Spain, or that it makes professions of regards for the rights of the United States at Madrid, which it does not intend to observe in Cuba. In the contrary character of the military force in Cuba, the declarations of the officers of the United States and of Spain, and of the record of current events, from the beginning of the war, prove conclusively that the Government of Spain in Cuba is unable to conquer the people of Cuba, to suppress rebellion, to enforce its authority, to secure the observance of its orders among the Spaniards—even to support the rights of foreign nations, or to punish crimes which the civilized world must condemn. It is no longer a civil commotion, as it has been hitherto regarded by the United States, nor a mere domestic question, as it is represented by the Spanish government. It is a protracted and atrocious civil war. Our first duty is to treat it as a war, and in accordance with the laws of nations, to declare and maintain, in regard to parties engaged therein, a strict neutrality.

The record would justify the Government in recognizing the independance of Cuba, or a declaration of war, but we propose only to provide for the emergency specific measures, precisely to the point required, but not further. We ask only that in the armed contest in Cuba, the existence of which it would be a crime to question, the neutrality of the United States shall be proclaimed and enforced.

The foregoing is but a brief synopsis of the report, but embraces all its salient points. It appears it was completed last April, and adopted by a majority of the Committee, after which a resolution was presented to the House, and a day fixed for its consideration, but that day has long since gone by, and Gen. Banks has made but feeble efforts to bring the resolution again before the attention of the House for final action. The report makes no recommendation regarding the murdered Americans, although it denounces in strong terms the cruelty and cowardice which caused the deaths of Wyeth and Speakman.

Messrs. Voorhees and Logan, will, it is believed, be prepared with a resolution additional to that reported by Mr. Banks, authorizing and instructing the Executive to demand prompt indemnity from the Spanish government.

THE INDIANS.

A Report From Gen. Hancock—Action of the Indians Uncertain—They Make no Promises.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The following dispatch was received this morning at military headquarters:

SIOUX CITY, June 2, 1870.

To Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters Military Division of Missouri:

I have just returned to this point. I went to the Cheyenne Agency, above Fort Sully, and had conversations with the Indians there. Troops have been placed at Old Tonca, Whetstone, Crow Creek, Cheyenne, and the Grand River Agencies. I have visited all except the latter. Gen. Stanley was there a few days since, and everything was quiet. I have ordered two companies to the lower Brule agency, eighteen miles below the Crow Creek agency, on application of the agent, who informed me that he could not continue his business operations unless troops were placed there. Everything seems quiet, but the future is considered uncertain along the river. At Cheyenne, Major Randall's agency, is the only place where I talked with the Indians. I observed that they made no promises for the future, and some of the Indians there, as well as at other agencies, complained of the troops being placed on their reservations. They understand, however, why it was done, and seem to admit the justice of it. My impression is that we shall have no trouble with the Indians on the Missouri river of any general nature, if the government continues the policy of feeding them; otherwise, I have no doubt there will be serious trouble. They will be more likely to make trouble elsewhere, however, as they can only trade on the Missouri. The policy of sending for the representative men of the refractory Indians, clearly would have a good effect, and would gengenerally break down in their influence with the Indians. I request authority to advertise a reward of $500 or $1,000, say in horses, for the murders of a family on Nivbrara river. I believe we may thus capture them, and, at least, produce the effect of deterring others from committing like outrages for fear of being arrested through similar rewards. I leave by the first train for St. Paul.

(Signed) WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General U. S. A.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 4.—The extensive foundry and machine shop of Dennis, Long & Co., Ninth street, between Main and River, was entirely consumed by fire this afternoon. The fire originated in the pattern loft, from sparks from the cupola. Loss of buildings, machinery, tools and stock, $90,000; patterns, $60,000; insurance, $33,000, as follows: London, Liverpool, and Globe, $15,000; North British and Mercantile, $6,000; Home of New York, $4,000; Franklin, of Louisville, $5,000; Louisville Insurance and Banking Company, $3,000. German Society of Louisville, $3,000. By the fire one hundred and sixty hands are thrown out of employment. The surrounding buildings were on fire several times, but were saved with little damage by the exertions of the fire department.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE POPE AND THE COUNCIL.

ROME, June 2.—The Pope declines on any pretence to delay the deliberations of the Council. He even urges industry on the part of the Fathers, and has suggested that the daily meetings begin an hour earlier than before:

DECLARATION OF WAR.

LISBON, June 2.—The Royal mail steamer has arrived with advices confirming the report that the Argentine Republic had declared war on the rebels under Lopez Jordan. Many are flocking to Jordan's standard and it is thought that a decisive battle will soon be fought. The society of Montividio are fearfully demoralized and a reign of terror prevails. Affairs are rapidly approaching a crisis.

IN FAVOR OF ESPARTERO FOR THE THRONE.

MADRID, June 2.—The adherents of Espartero has issued a circular favoring his election to the throne.

THE CHOLERA IN BENGAL.

LONDON, June 2.—Dispatches from India mention the alarming outbreak of cholera in Rewah, in the Bengal Presidency.

LISBON, June 2.—Later dates from Rio Janeiro says the Argentine Republic declined to recognize General Jourdan's force sent against his followers, on account of the assassination of Terguiza.

ANOTHER FENIAN SCARE.

LONDON, June 3.—The Admiralty authorities are alarmed by the rumored Fenian design to attack the naval arsenals simultaneously, and have strengthened the garrisons and taken extraordinary precautions against an assault. The Davenport and Plymouth and the Portsmouth and Plymouth dock yards and the Woolwich arsenal are strongly guarded. The leaders contemplated an outbreak and attack simultaneously with the Canadian raid, but in consequence of the failure of that movement, the design was abandoned. It is now believed they are trying to create a sensation and excitement.

APPREHENSIONS ARE FELT

in regard to the movements of the Fenians in England, and as a consequence orders have been issued to double the guards at all dock yards and naval stations in Great Britain, and to keep the fires banked in all steamers, and other precautions calculated to facilitate the suppression of any revolt.

TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND EMIGRANTS.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—Twenty-one thousand emigrants, mostly Irish, left this city during May. Nine-tenths went to New York.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, June 3.—The alleged Fenians, Davitt and Wilson, were again brought up for examination to-day. Some of the evidence is important, going to show that the prisoners had been actively engaged, for some time past, in distributing arms in Ireland and the north of England. The government continues its precantions against Fenians.

MARK LEMON'S SUCCESSOR.

Sherley Brooks is successor of the late Mark Lemon, as active editor of the London *Punch*.

A TRIBUTE TO TALENT.

Mrs. John Wood, the actress, acknowledges the receipt of an anonymous gift of diamonds and emeralds amounting to seven thousand pounds in value.

INDIGNANT.

LONDON, June 4,—The *Spectator* asks igdignantly if the Government has exchanged Sengambia for a worthless tract adjoining Sierra Leon.

GRANT CRITICISED.

The *Saturday Review* admits the ill-taste and uselessness of Mr. Lindsay's address in reference to the action of President Grant. The *Daily News* hopes Mr. Lindsay's address to the troops has been misrepresented by the telegraph.

CANADIAN COURAGE.

General George Napier to-day publishes in the newspapers a fresh indorsement of Canadian courage and loyalty.

EXTORTION OF PORT DUTIES IN CUBA.

LONDON, June 4.—The *Shipping Gazette* has a vigorous leader on the extortions practised upon vessels arriving at Cuban ports under pretence of fines for evasion of customs regulations. The *Gazette* invokes a joint protest against this outrage on the part of England and the United States.

THREE IRON-CLADS TO BE BUILT.

The Admiralty begin the building of three new iron-clads at Chatham navy yard immediately, one to be called Raliegh, 5,000 tons burthen and to carry twenty-seven heavy guns, broadsides. The others to be small light draft steamers to operate around the coast and in the harbors.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

PARIS, June 4.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday the members of the Left having demanded the right of public meetings during the elections for Councils, M. Ollivier refused to make this Cabinet question the order of the day for to-day. The Deputies who yesterday voted by a large majority against the Ministry, to-day ananimously voted in its favor, except the members of the Left, who abstained from voting. The success of M. Ollivier to-day averts a ministerial crisis.

BENEDETTI ORDERED TO RETURN.

Benedetti, Minister to Prussia, who recently had leave of absence to visit Paris, has received orders to return to Berlin forthwith.

MEETING OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

PARIS, June 4.—The High Court of Justice, of which the Chamber of Accusation is now in session, will meet at Blois, on the 30th of June, for the trial of persons charged with conspiracy.

STRANDING OF A STEAMSHIP.

BREST, June 4.—The steamship La Louisiane, of the Havana and St. Nazoirre line, has gone ashore between this city and Nazoirre. It is thought she will succeed in getting off next high tide.

DON'T WANT TO BE A KING.

MADRID, June 5.—Espartero has written a letter stating he will refuse the crown even if the Cortes decree it to him.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

From Wednesday's Daily Post.

THE STORM YESTERDAY.

Terrific Thunder Storm Yesterday Afternoon—A Man and Horse Killed by Lightning on Mechanic Street—A House Struck on Forty-fourth Street—A Portion of the Smoke Stack of the Power House Thrown Down—Three Boys Stunned on Bridge Street, &c., &c.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon a most terrific thunder storm broke over the city, the rain falling for nearly two hours in torrents, amidst the most blinding flashes of lightning, and crashes of thunder.

The streets were almost immediately deserted by pedestrians, and as far as practicable by teamsters. The streets were quickly flooded, and a number of them leading from the upper part of the city presented the appearance of mountain streams.

MAN AND HORSE KILLED.

A few minutes past two o'clock, a gentleman, Wm. Hartje, was killed at the entrance of the Mechanics street bridge. One of the horses that he was driving was killed at the same instant.

Mr. Hartje was one of the proprietors of a livery stable on the corner of Middle avenue and First street, Allegheny, his residence being at 119 Main street. Seated in the carriage with the deceased, were Mr. Kauffman and three ladies of his family.

Just as the carriage was passing out of the bridge, the bolt fell upon the devoted spot, instantly killing Mr. Hartje, as we have already stated, and very seriously stunning Mr. Kauffman, who was seated beside him. The ladies received slight shocks. One of the horses, a very valuable animal, was instantly killed, and the other badly stunned, but not otherwise injured.

The marks upon Mr. Hartje's body are but slight. A small hole was burned through the crown of his hat, as if with a piece of heated iron. The carriage seat and its attachments were considerably scorched. The deceased was almost immediately carried into the office of Coleman & Rahm by Mr. Coleman and several other gentlemen, and as soon as the storm had partially subsided, was conveyed to his late residence at No. 119 Main street, Allegheny, and then for the first time, his family learned the great bereavement that had happened them.

The deceased was forty-nine years of age, and leaves a family and a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his sudden death. The notice of his funeral is announced in another column.

HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

At about the same time that the above casualty occurred, the residence of Mr. R. J. McGowan, whose broom factory was burned a few nights ago, and which is situated on the corner of Forty-second and Willow streets, was struck by lightning. The current made an opening through the roof and passed down into the interior of the building, tearing up the hall floors and splintering the stairways. The family received a heavy shock, but fortunately no one sustained serious injuries.

THREE BOYS STUNNED.

Three boys in the immediate vicinity of the Excelsior Glass Works on Pride street were severely shocked, and one of them, it is feared seriously, by a current of electricity that descended near them. We could not learn their names.

THE POWER HOUSE.

A descending bolt struck the smoke tack of the Power House at the lower basin, disintegrating a large section of it, and severely shocking a workman named Lowe, as well as one or two others who were working on the improvements.

A CULVERT OVERFLOWS.

The culvert near the First ward, Allegheny, school house, overflowed and flooded the streets, filling cellars and doing considerable damage.

TRAVEL IMPEDED.

Travel was impeded on the Birmingham Passenger Railway for nearly two hours, in consequence of the washing of *debris* upon the track on the South Side.

We are also informed that the evening trains on the Panhandle Road were detained for some time a short distance from Monongahela Borough for the same reason.

We hear a number of rumors about fatilities in various directions, but cannot trace them to any sure foundation.

LAND SLIDE ON THE PAN HANDLE ROAD.

About half past eleven o'clock last night a serious land slide occurred on the Panhandle road, a short distance below Saw Mill Run, by which a large mass of earth was precipitated upon the track, preventing the running of the trains. The slide was from seventy-five to one hundred feet in length and covered the track to a depth of from four to six feet. At one o'clock this morning a large number of workmen were engaged in removing the obstruction, and it was thought that the trains would be able to run over the road as usual this morning. There were indications that the slide would be more general, but the heavy rain having ceased, it is thought that no further difficulty need be anticipated.

THE EXTENT OF THE STORM.

The heavy storm yesterday only extended a short distance west of the city, it being nothing more than an ordinary shower at Mansfield and intermediate points. East of the city, we understand it was much greater than here, and in several localities hail fell in great quantities, doing immense damage.

JOE MEYERS concluded to wind up the storm of Tuesday afternoon by getting on a bender. With each additional potation, he felt more pugilistic, and believing that Adam's original costume was the one best fitted for pugilistic encounters, proceeded to don it, and going into the center of the Greensburg pike, in a rather populous district, invited an imaginary opponent to "come on." A policeman accepted the invitation, and took Joseph to the Seventeenth ward station house. Yesterday Deputy Mayor Nichols sent him to Claremont for thirty days.

Among the Indians.

Lieutenant Herndon tells us that no tribes of Aborigines are found in the deepest forests of South America, from the Andes to the Atlantic coast, that do not have and use Doct. Ayer's medicines and Lowell cottons. "Tremont," "suffolk," "Boott," are seen stamped in large red and blue letters upon their garments, while Ayer's pills and Cherry Pectoral are among the treasures of their habitations. Their native soil furnishes them all their food and most of their remedies, but they suffer from some afflictions which must have the interposition of higher skill. [Sentinel, Liberty, Va.

je4:4tw

An Important Question Answered.

What are the best and most profitable securities to invest in? is a daily occurring question. Government bonds, although safe, are too high at present prices, but there are municipal and corporation bonds yielding about 9 (nine) per cent., and some run five years only. They are reliable and almost as saleable as governments. The Banking House of Ph. R. Mertz, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, makes this a specialty, and will promptly answer all inquiries from abroad. A call there will certainly give satisfaction. For all time deposits, whether permanent or temporary, interest will be allowed.

For those who wish to make a trip to Europe, or send money, his postal payments under guarantee of the North German Post Department will meet a long felt need in this community. He also represents the famous Cunard line and North German Lloyd for Bremen and the Hamburg line with connections to Havre and the Scandinavian ports.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, pimples, ring-worm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

Drawing-Room Chat.

The following conversation took place in the drawing-room of a mansion on Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, one pleasant forenoon about ten days ago. (Two ladies, Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Knight, had just dropped in for a morning's call on Mrs. Rapelje, the lady of the house.)

Mrs. M.—My dear Mrs. Rapelje, are you sick? You look quite delicate.

Mrs. R.—No; not sick exactly; but suffering from debility, and dreadfully nervous. Do you know, I could cry this minute.

Mrs. K.—Too much excitement, I'm afraid.

Mrs. R.—Perhaps. But what can one do? In the gay season one must give parties and attend them.

Mrs. M.—I suppose so. Fashion is law—more's the pity. But you must take something to tone up your system, or you'll break down.

Mrs. R.—I hate medicine! But you shall prescribe for me. What would you advise?

Mrs. M.—Well; I'll tell you *my* plan. Whenever I'm nervous or hysterical, or have a headache, or am at all out of sorts, I take a couple of tablespoonfuls of Plantation Bitters once or twice a day for a week or so, and it invariably brings me round.

Mrs. K.—I do the same thing, with the same pleasant result. I have implicit faith in that article.

Mrs. R.—Well, ladies, on your recommendation I'll try it.

"Sea Moss Farine

Can be taken into the stomach of the most delicate, and is just the thing for invalids and all those desiring a light and delicate food."—*Post.*

Hazard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Education

Is so much more general in America than in older countries that every one knows the importance of using nothing for cooking purposes that is not known to be pure. Still some do not know, and it is for their benefit that we write that the "Empire Brand" are almost the only pure flavoring extracts now offered, and as every bottle contains one-third more than those of other makers, they will recommend themselves. Cornwell & Sherman, New York, are the proprietors, but all grocers and druggists have them.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Quoted daily by PH. R. MERTZ, Banker, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue:

GOLD		113
Silver		108
1881 Bonds		117⅞
1-20 "	1862	111⅜
5-20 "	1864	111⅜
5-20 "	1865	111
5-20 "	1865, Consols	111⅜
10-40 "	1867	113⅜
"	1868	113⅜
"		108¾

BY TELEGRAPH FROM NEW YORK.

GOLD		113⅝
Silver		110
1881 Bonds		118⅛
5-20 "	1862	111⅝
5-20 "	1864	111⅝
5-20 "	1865	111⅝
5-20 "	1865, Consols	112⅛
5-20 "	1867	113⅜
5-20 "	1868	113⅜
10-40 "		108⅝

STOCKS.

American Express	44½
Adams Express	63¾
Merchants Union Express	
Pacific Mail	
Western Union	32
New York Central	96½
Erie	17⅜
Reading	97⅜
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	96
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾
Michigan Southern	87⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	103⅜
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	90
Chicago and North Western	87¼
" " preferred	90¼
Gregory	
Quartz Hill	
Smith & Parmele	

EXCHANGE.	LARGE	SMALL
London, Sterling	5 58	5 70
Paris, Francs	22	24
Berlin, Thalers	82	84
Frankfort Florins	47	5

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., No. 62 Wood street:

GOLD			113⅛
United States 6s, 1881			118⅛
" "	5-20s, 1862		112
" "	5-20s, 1864		111
" "	5-20s, 1865		111⅛
	10-40s		108⅜
" "	5-20s, January and July, 1865		113⅜
" "	6-20s, " "	1867	113⅜
" "	5-20s, " "	1868	113⅜
Due Coupons			
Union Pacific Railroad			87½
Central Pacific Railroad			92⅝
Cy. Pacifics			114⅝
Superiors			96

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, June 9, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market was steady, with a good trade demand for most articles, whilst for others there was a large amount of activity and some excitement. The spring trade has been an unusually active one, the amount of business transacted being the largest for years. The market is well stocked with produce; there being no scarcity, buyers are not purchasing very freely and stocks have accumulated. Groceries—The market for sugars contains very active, and why not? The leading houses are selling sugars as low as any of the eastern cities. If this is not a sufficient inducement for buyers, we confess that we don't know what would be. Country merchants can thus save time and money by making their purchases here. Provisions—The market was firm, with a good jobbing demand. This, however, has been the situation of the market for some time, and from present indications will be kept up to the end of the season. The stock on hand is not a large one, and is steadily getting less. Flour—We can report a good trade demand. Dealers have pretty much made up their minds that prices have touched their lowest point. This fact produced a large amount of activity; buyers were more numerous and more disposed to operate. The mills and the leading houses report a good business doing for home purposes, and a moderate enquiry for export. The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

GRAIN—The market has presented but little change since our last. Dullness has been the prevailing feature for some time past. We can report a slight improvement in corn and oats in the way of an advance. The current rates with sales were: Wheat—Receipts liberal; the mills, however, are the principal operators; red winter, good to choice, 1 14a1 18. Oats are decidedly firmer, and prices have advanced owing to an improved demand for the Eastern markets; sales on wharf and from track at 50a51c; store sales were made at the usual advance. Corn—Market firmer, and sales of ear were reported at 82a83c and shelled 86a87c. Rye—Market was quiet and prices were unsettled; current figures were difficult to obtain; the rates may be set down at 93a95c, as per quality. Barley dull and prices very uncertain.

APPLES—The season is about over; a few barrels are occasionally reported at 4 50a5 50 per barrel.

ASHES—Market quiet; prices unchanged. We can report sales soda ash, common, 4c; refined, 4¼c; potash, 7¼a7½; pearls, 9a9¼c.

BUTTER—Remains very dull, not higher than the price of good lard; sales were reported at variety of prices. Good to choice, roll 15a18c; fancy in small packages nicely put, 19a20; grass butter can be obtained at 10c.

CHEESE—We can report a good jobbing demand; sales of New York Goshen, 17c; Ohio do, 15c; factory, 14c; Hamburg, 13c per lb.

FLOUR—The market presented a fair amount of activity; buyers were more numerous and sales were more liberal. The mills and the leading houses report a good business doing, and the report is gaining ground that prices have touched the bottom. Mill prices are unchanged, but firm. Store prices for western flours were: Spring Wheat, 5 25a5 50a5 75; Winter Wheat, 5 50a5 75a6 00; Fancy brands, 7 00a7 50.

BROOM CORN—Demand very slow; prices nominally unchanged; 12a16c.

BROOMS—Store prices: Fancy 5 50; No 1, 4 50; No 2, 4 00; No 3, 3 50; common, 2 50a3 00 per dozen.

BEANS—Dull but nominally unchanged, 1 50a1 75 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Is dull but firm, and cannot fairly be quoted below 24c, in a jobbing way.

CORNMEAL—Demand light and prices unchanged; 95ca1 00 per bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville Hydraulic at 3 00a3 50 per barrel; Phœnix, 2 50a2 75.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock of the better grades is pretty well reduced, and there is little or no enquiry for any other kind. We continue to quote apples at 5a6¼c; peaches at 6a7c for quarters, and 8a9c for halves.

EGGS—The receipts having fallen off, the demand has improved; we quote nominally at 20a22c per dozen.

HAY—Continues exceedingly dull, and prices are lower; wagon hay may be quoted at 16 00a16 00, and baled, on wharf, at 16 00a14 00.

HEMP—Sales of undressed Kentucky Hemp at 167 00.

HUSKS—Corn husks, 3a3¼c.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra is quoted at 1 25a1 28, and No 2 at 80a85c.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at 2 25 per bbl, and eastern at 1 75.

PROVISIONS—We can report a firm market with a continued good demand for meat. This, however, has been the situation for some time, and from present indications is likely to hold out to the end. The current rates were as follow: Shoulders, 14c; ribbed sides, 16¾c; clear ribbed sides, 17¼c; clear sides, 18c; sugar cured hams, plain, 20¼c; canvassed, 21c; sugar cured shoulders, canvassed, 15½c; breakfast bacon, clear, 19½c. Mess pork, 30 00. Dried beef, sugar cured, 22c; do, canvassed, 22½. Prime leaf lard, in tierces, 17c; lard in kegs, 18½c, and in buckets, 18½c. Beef tongues, 8 00 per dozen; ham sausages, 14c.

POTATOES—Peach Blows are still scarce. We note sales at 50 per bushel, and a choice lot would command 55c per bushel.

SEEDS—Nothing is doing in clover and timothy. Flaxseed is firm at 2 15 per bushel. We quote from store at 2 20.

PEANUTS—Dull; Tennessee being quoted at 8a9c per pound.

WOODENWARE—Following are the wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, 2 25; 3 hoop, 2 50. Tubs, No 1, 11 00; No 2, 10 00; No 3, 9 00. Washboards, 3 00

TALLOW—We quote prime city rendered at 8¾a9c, and country at 8¼a8½c.

VINEGAR—Manufactured, 12¼c per gallon; pure cider is held at 20c.

WHISKY—Highwines are quiet at 1 00 in large lots, and 1 03 in a jobbing way; common rectified, 1 10 per gallon; proof rectified, 1 20; half rye and half corn, 1 75.

PEARL BARLEY—No 4, 5½c per lb; No 3, 5¾c; No 1, 6¼c. Oat Meal—A. & B. per bbl of 200 lbs, 10 00; for half bbl, 100 lbs, 5 50.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, June 9, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market was very dull; prices weak, buyers were offering lower prices; holders, however, were not disposed to give way. The result was a quiet market with sales few and far between. Speculation don't seem to be indulged in, prices being certainly too uncertain.

CRUDE.

The nominal rates with an occasional sales were as follows: At Parkers Landing, 11¾c; advance of ¼c since yesterday. Spot, 12c bid and 12 3-16c wanted; July, 12c; August, 12¼; September, 12⅜c; buyers' option all year, 13¼a13⅜c; sellers' option all year, 11¾c; sales of 1000 barrels June sellers' option, 12c. The same was offered for another lot. Titusvile sales:

1,000 bbls on upper creek at 4 15.
500 bbls on upper creek at 4 15.
500 bbls on upper creek at 4 15.
500 bbls on upper creek at 4 30.
500 bbls at Petroleum Centre at 4 35.
500 bbls at Tar Farm at 4 33.
500 bbls at Rouseville at 4 35.
500 bbls at Rouseville at 4 30.
500 bbls at Rouseville at 4 25.

REFINED.

The market opened dull; prices weak and declining quotations: Spot, 26¼c June, 26¾c; July, 27¼a27¾c; August, 27¾a27½c; September 27¾a28c; last five months, 29¼; all year buyers option, 28¼c. Sales 1000 bbls; 500 bbls July, 27½c; 500 bbls August, 27½c.

DISPATCHES.

ANTWERP—Market reported heavy at 52¾f per gallon for refined.

NEW YORK—At the closing of the market on the 7th the petroleum market was dull and unsatisfactory. There is a general disposition to give way in prices, but buyers are scarce, and but few lot have been sold at lower figures. Crude in bulk, 14½c; business not important. Refined standard white in cargo lots is held at 27¼a27¼c; sales 500 barrels at private terms. For Philadelphia delivery prices are a fraction lower; the market is unsettled and rather nominal; sales 1,500 bbls standard white for June at 26¾c; 500 bbls do at 26¾c; 1,000 do at 27c; and 1,000 bbls for September and October at 28¼c.

OIL CITY—The market is quiet; nominally 4 30 for lower creek delivery, and 3 60 for Oil City.

ROUSEVILLE—Market quiet; no transactions. We quote at 4 30a4 35.

PHILADELPHIA—The market is weak. Prime light straw to white, 26c; standard white, 26¼a26¾c; crude, 14c.

PLEASANTVILLE—Market dull and lower; nothing doing. We quote at 3 60a 3 65.

PETROLEUM CENTRE—The market is quiet at 4 25

SHAMBURG—The oil Market quiet and prices are tending downward. Offering 4 10, asked 4 12 on the road.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Saturday, June 4, 1870.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle this week was fair, a few more than last week, but not one that could be called a heavy run, and the prices of last week were fully sustained.

The number of car loads of live stock shipped east during the week from the yards, as taken from the books in the office of Samuel Mitchell, Esq., of the P. R. I., is as follows:

To Philadelphia—Horses, 17 cars; cattle, 28 cars; hogs, 34 cars; sheep, 31 cars.

To New York—Horses, 6 cars; cattle, 182 cars; hogs, 69 cars, sheep, 52 cars.

To Baltimore—Horses, 2 cars; hogs, 14 cars.

Point of Rocks—Cattle, 39 cars; sheep, 7 cars. The attendance of Eastern buyers was again fair this week, and notwithstanding the increased demand the quotations did not vary from those of last week. The country cattle from the Eastern counties of this state are pretty well run out, and the consequence is that we have more buyers and competition for cattle. The stock sold very readily all week at very fair prices. The quality of the cattle on sale this week was very good. Some choice lots from Kentucky and Illinois readily yielded $9 per cwt. The season for grass-fed cattle is just approaching, and it behooves the grazers who have their stock in condition to run them into market as soon as possible, as prices are considered very good.

Prices—The following were the ruling rates during the week: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $8 25a8 75; good to prime 1,100 to 1,200 $7 75a8 00; common to medium 1,000 to 1,100, $7 25a7 75; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $5 50a6 75; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $5a6.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep, this week, was heavier than the previous week, and prices declined a fraction. Good sheep always sell readily, but in the state of this market this week they appeared to drag, and had to be sold for most any price.

PRICES.—The following are the average rates ruling during the week: Extra, 100 to 1 1fi lbs, 5 75a6 00; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 5 25a5 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 4 75a5 00; mean to common, 70a75 lbs, 3 75a4 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, 1 00a1 25

HOGS.

The supply continued fair this week up to Friday, when they ceased to arrive. The supply was, however, equal to the demand, and the market ruled steady. The prices were a little irregular. The run on Saturday was light, and although prices have undergone no material change, the stock on the market sold rapidly. The following are the ruling prices during the week: Extra Philadelphia, 9 75a9 80; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, 9 25a9 50; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220, 8 65a9; rough to common, 150 to 200, 8 25a8 75; light stock hogs, 80 to 100, 8a9.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Monday, June 6, 1870.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle was heavier than for some time past, and the holders complained bitterly that they were making no money. The following are the arrivals by car loads:

ILLINOIS.	Cars.	OHIO.	Cars.
Sol. Shamberg	2	Greenwat & K	5
Marks & Bro	2	Trauerman & L	2
P. Harsman	1	Neely & Bro	3
M. Varner	1	N. C. Holler	1
Haas & Kraus	1	J. Ault	1
E. Katz	1	J. Heyl	1
Marks & Haas	1	W. Wemer, Enon	
L. & J. Shamburg	1	Penna	1½
		Prepaid, C. & P. R.R.	4
Total number of cars			28½

Allowing 18 head to the car, we have 511 head of stock on the market, not including an unusual number of grass cattle which were driven in from neighboring counties—73 head in all. The country cattle, or grass fed, did not look as well as they should, being evidently hurried in before they were in proper condition for the market. The supply was so far in excess of the demand that prices fell off some 50 175 per cwt. on good stock, and fully one dollar on common. During the extremely warm weather the butchers do not kill so many cattle, because there is not so much meat used, and the butchers prefer the light cattle to the fat smooth, for the same reason, consequently the light stock found a more ready market this morning.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep and lambs was greatly in excess of the demand, nearly 2,000 head being on the market. The warm weather operating against butchering, vegetables being so abundant, all combine to cause a great falling off in the home consumption. The market dragged slowly to the close, when it was found that nearly half the number were left over unsold. Prices were pretty much on the side of the buyer. One extra bunch sold at 8 50 per head, but the average for prime to good sheep did not reach above 5 00 per head.

HOGS.

As usual this market is devoid of all animation. There were some few hogs on sale, but the transactions being entirely retail are not worth quoting.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—Flour scarce and higher and but little offering—extra, 5 50a5 75; family, 6 00a6 25; fancy, 6 50a 7 25. Wheat unsettled and higher; not much offering; red sold at 1 20a1 22, and mixed white and red at 1 40. Corn dull at 94a95c; demand light; pure white sold at 1 00. Oats 2a3c higher; in good demand; No 2, 58c; No 1, 60c, and white 62a63c. Rye firme at 98ca1 00. Cotton dull and nominally unchanged; middling, 21¼c. Tobacco firm and in good demand; sales of 206 hhds at 5 05a5 20 for frozen trash to good leaf; 33 hhds choice bright leaf sold at 52c. Whisky unsettled and nominal; it was offered at 1 07 for old process and 1 00 for patent. Butter and cheese unchanged. Linseed oil, 1 10. Groceries firm and active at full rates. Gold, 1 1s. Exchange dull at 50 per cent. discount buying. Mess pork active; sales of 1,500 bbls at 30 00. Bulk meats firm; sales at 12c for shoulders and 15c for sides. Bacon firm; shoulders, 13½c; sides, 16¼a17½c.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—Tobacco active and in brisk demand for bright leaf lug and dark leaf unchanged. Cotton—nothing doing. Hemp active at 1 40a1 80 for common to choice undressed. Flour firmer; superfine, 4 15a4 35; X, 4 50a4 75; XX, 4 85a5 35; XXX, 5 50a6 50; fancy, 7 75a8 50. Wheat—fall No 2 red, 1 15a 1 17; strictly prime do, 1 22; No 1, 1 25; No 2 white, 1 18; No 1, 1 25a1 26; spring held above the views of buyers and nothing done. Corn easier but slow; mixed in bulk, 82c; yellow, 82c; white, 90c; mixed 88a90c; prime to choice white, 1 02a1 05. Oats dull and lower; bulk, 52a53c; sacked, 55a57c. Nothing doing in rye or barley. Groceries—dull. Coffee easier at 19a22½c; Sugar firm at 10¾a12c for fair to strictly prime Louisiana. Molasses higher at 50a 68c. Pork quiet and firm at 30 00 for mess. Bacon firm; shoulders, 13a13½c; clear rib sides, 16a16¾c; clear sides, 17¼a17½c. Lard quiet at 15¼a16 for prime steam. Whisky steady at 1 04a1 05. Cattle active at 4 50a7 75. Hogs steady at 7 75a9 00 for fat, and 6 50a7 40 for stockers.

New York Markets.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Flour quiet but steady; shipping extras scarce. Wheat heavy 1 32 is the best bid for No 2 Milwaukee spring. Corn dull and heavy. Oats firm and wanted; wixed western dull at 65c the best bid in store. Whisky heavy at 1 08. Provisions quiet. Freights firm but dull.

DRY GOODS.

Dry goods dull and generally steady for all textile fabrics. The only changes of the moment are Hampden light cottonades at 18c; checks reduced by jobbers to 25c.

FINANCIAL.

Money easy at 3a5c on call. Sterling dull at 9¾a9¾c. Gold heavy and opened at 113¼, touched 113¼ and closed at 113¼ a113⅜; carrying rates 4 per cent to flat.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Exchange unchanged. Flour less active and unchanged. Wheat opened active and excited; sales of No 2 at 1 12½a1 13; sellers at 1 10. Corn in fair request and lower, closing quiet at 84½a84¾c for No 2 and 78c for rejected. Oats quiet at a decline of ¾a1c; closing dull at 50¼a50¾c for No 2. Rye firmer and less active; closing at 88c for strictly fresh receipts of No 2. Barley active for low grades, sales at 52c for No 2 and 45a 48c for rejected. Highwines steady at 1 01 for iron bound. Provisions firmer and more active; closing at 29 50a30 00 for mess pork; 17¾a16c for lard; 11¾a11½c for dry salted shoulders, loose and 15¼a15½c for short rib middles, loose. Hogs active at a decline of 15a25c, at 1 12a8 90 for common to extra. Cattle quiet at 5 75a8 30 for common Texas to choice shipping steers.

Philadelphia Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Flour is firm; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at 5 25a6 25; Ohio do, 5 75a6 75; Wheat, demand light; Indiana red at 1 30 a1 34. Rye unchanged. Corn dull and weak; yellow, 1 08. Oats unchanged. Provisions are held firmly. Mess Pork, 30 50a30 75. Lard, 16a16½c. Petroleum quiet; 19¼c; refined, 27c. Whisky unchanged; western iron bound, 1 08.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, June 8.—Cotton dull and weak, with sales of 100 bales of middlings at 21c. Bagging firm at 20a30c. Flour, 5 25. Corn, 1 15. Wheat, 1 15a 1 20. Oats, 68c. Rye, 1 00. Provisions in better demand; pork, 30 00; bacon at 13½a17a17½c; bulk meats 12½a16a16½c. Lard, 17c. Sugar cured hams, 20¼a21c. Whisky dull and nominal at 1 04a1 05 Tobacco, 5¼a7½c for frosted trash to good lugs.

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.)

BALTIMORE, June 8.—Flour firmer and more active; western super, 5 00a5 25; do X, 5 50a6 00; family brands, 6 25a7 00. Wheat firmer and unchanged. Corn—white, 1 17a1 18; yellow, 1 09a1 10. Oats firm at 58a60c. Mess pork firm at 31 00; Bacon firm; rib sides, 17c; clear sides, 17½c. shoulders, 14c; hams, 22a22½c. Lard quiet at 17½c. Whisky dull at 1 05a1 06.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, O., June 8.—Flour firm. Wheat excited and 3a5c better; No 1 white Michigan 1 57; amber 1 31; No 1 red 1 38; No 2 red 1 30a1 31. Corn quiet and unchanged; No 1 92c; No 2 90c. Oats dull and unchanged; No 2 57c. Freights firm at 4c to Buffalo and 7½c to Oswego.

Memphis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS, June 8.—Cotton dull at 21c. Flour dull and nominal. Corn dull at 1 00 a1 12. Corn meal dull at 5 15a5 20. Oats active at 62a63c. Hay dull at 20 00a21 00. Bran dull at 20 00. Lard nominal. Pork firm at 30 50; bacon shoulders quiet at 13c; sides quiet at 18c.

MARRIED.

ENGLISH—NICHOLSON—June 4th, at the house of Mr. James Douglass, Thirty-third street, by Rev. Mr. Morrow, Mr. JOSEPH ENGLISH, of Pittsburgh, (late of Belfast, Ireland,) to MARY, second daughter of Mr. John Nicholson, Farringho Lodge Brackley, Northamptonshire, England.

JENNING—McABOY—On Thursday, May 26th, at Tyron Farm, Polk county, North Carolina, by the Rev. Lelan S. McAboy, S. DETTMAR JENNINGS, M. D., of Allegheny county, Pa., and JULIETTE E., third daughter of the officiating clergyman.

TAIT—SPEER—On June 5, by the Rev. Father Hickey, ED. TAIT and Miss M. H. SPEER, all of this city.

MCCANDLESS—BARTLES—At Flemington, New Jersey, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Geo. S. Mott, STEPHAN C. MCCANDLESS, of Pittsburgh, and MARGARET R., daughter of Charles Bartles, Esq. No cards.

ROBERTS—CHRISTY—On Wednesday, the 8th inst., by Rev. J. Edgar, at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, THOS. S. P. ROBERTS and JULIETTE E., daughter of Jas. M. Christy, Esq., all of Pittsburgh.

DIED

ALLISON—On Sunday, at 11½ o'clock, WM. P. ALLISON, aged 23 years.

IHMSEN—At Hot Springs, Arkansas, on Sunday, May 29, at one o'clock P. M., CHARLES T. IHMSEN

BARCLAY—On Sunday, the 5th inst., at his residence in Middlesex tp., Butler Co., ANDREW BARCLAY, formerly of Allegheny City, in the 64th year of his age.

FLOWERS—June 2d at 4 a.m., MRS. ANNA E. FLOWERS, wife of Alexander Flowers, of heart disease, aged 37 years.

DUFFY—At 11 a.m., June 2d, DANIEL DUFFY in the 55th year of his age.

GUMBERT—On Thursday, June 2, at 1 p., EMMA, daughter of John and Eliza J. Gumbert, aged 2 years and 8 months.

PURCELL—On SUNDAY, at 3 1-4 o'clock, JOHN PURCELL, aged 57 years.

MCCALLISTER—On Sunday morning, at 30 o'clock, a. m., WILLIAM, the son of James and Ann McCallister, aged 22 months and 25 days.

MUSGRAVE—On Sunday morning, at 5:20 o'clock, SAMUEL B., only son of Samuel and Ella Musgrave, aged 19 months.

MURRAY—On Tuesday, June 7th, HENRY M. MURRAY, aged 46 years.

LAKE—At Sewickley, June 7th, MRS. ISABELLA LAKE, in the 65th year of her age.

WOODS—On Tuesday morning, June 7th, at 20 minutes past 10 o'clock, EMMA, daughter of Christopher and Mary E. Woods, in the 18th year of her age.

HARTJE—On Tuesday, June 7th, Mr. WILLIAM HARTJE, in the 49th year of his age.

The Life Sustaining Organs

The two organs which minister most directly to the support of the body, are the stomach and liver. In the former the first process of digestion take place, under the action of that powerful solvent—the gastric juice. Thence the food, converted into a pulp, passes into the duodenum, where it is subjected to the action of the bile or gall flowing from the liver, and of the fluid generated by the pancreas, or sweetbread of the system. These secretions separate the nutritious portion from the rest and it is then taken up by absorbent vessels, and conveyed into the channels of circulation in the form of venous blood, while the waste matter is discharged through the bowels. Unless all these processes are duly performed, disease of some sort is inevitable, and the best of all medicinal agents for preserving or restoring the tone and regulating the action of the three organs—the stomach, liver and intestine—by which the three fold work is carried on, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Indigestion is generally accompanied by constipation, and the gentle cathartic operation of the bitters is no less important in cases of this kind, than its tonic effect upon the stomach and the biliary gland. Beauty of person as well as health, depends in no small degree upon the regularity of the execretive functions. A sallow complexion, a thick opaque coarse skin, a tainted breath, rush of blood to the head, loss of memory, headache and extreme mental depression, are the usual accompaniments of costiveness. A course of the bitters will infallibly relieve and finally abandon these obnoxious symptoms, while invigorating the stomach and promoting healthy action in the liver. This genial vegetable stomachic and alterative strikes at disease in its primary sources, the assimilating, secretive and expulsive organs, and the cures it effects are consequently thorough and complete.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the Lowest Rates, Wholesale and Retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market Street.

AMERICAN

HAY TEDDER.

The greatest labor saver and time saver of all harvesting machines. The labor of twenty men done by one man and a horse. By using the Tedder all help is dispensed with, and the farmer is enabled to properly cure all the grass he may see fit to cut, and get it in to the barn on the same day.

TESTIMONIALS:

STEWARTS, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

W. W. KNOX, ESQ.—Dear Sir:—We used the American Hay Tedder on our meadows last harvest and I would not undertake to make hay again without one. Clover and Timothy cut in the forenoon can be put into the barn or stack in good order in the afternoon of same day by using the Tedder.

Very respectfully,

D. S. STEWART,

We also refer to I. M. SPEER, Bellevernon, Pa., WM. OLIVER, Port Perry, Pa., and others who bought machines from us last season.

W. W. KNOX,

General Agent for Pennsylvania.

WELCOME HAY RAKE.

Dealers and Farmers supplied at maker's prices.

Ætna Reaper and Mower.

The new double motion machine, possessing more practical, wonderful improvements than any machine in the market. Farmers should not fail to see it before buying any other kinds.

Excelsior Reaper and Mower.

The well established and celebrated original dropper.

DODGE'S Self-Rake Reaper & Mower

THE WORLD REAPER AND MOWER.

REVOLVING RAKES, SCYTHS, CRADLES, HAND RAKES, FLAILS, etc., etc.

The Most Complete Assortment of Harvesting Goods in the State.

Send for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of Farm and Garden Tools and Machinery.

W. W. KNOX,

137 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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MERCHANTS

Doing business in the Boroughs and Townships of this county, and all Real Estate, Merchandize, Exchange, Stock, Bill, Cattle, Metal and Oil.

BROKERS,

Brewers, Billiard Hall, Bagatelle Keepers, and

Commission Merchants,

Doing business anywhere within the limits of this county, are hereby notified that their STATE MERCANTILE LICENSE for 1870 MUST be paid at my office before the 1st day of July, to save costs of suit before an Alderman.

Duplicates are now open for payment of State and County

TAXES,

With a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. for prompt payment.

J. F. DENNISON,

TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

je9:6td&2tw

DR. A. G. WALTER,

Nos. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH,

Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its conservative part—the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and jo